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ABSTRACT

The Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs of the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina has adopted detailed, year-by-year projections of anticipated student enrollments in the institutions of higher education of the state for the period 1975-80, with less detailed projections for the years 1984-85 and 1989-90. Those projections are set forth in this document, which also includes much important historical information on college enrollment in North Carolina in recent years. This document assessed the extent of enrollment growth in North Carolina colleges and universities by relating demographic and high school enrollment and graduation information to college enrollment trends. Projections to 1989 will be made using certain underlying assumptions as bases for these projections. Several crucial assumptions utilized are: there will be no severe social or economic shifts in the society or the state during the projection period; there will be no drastic diminution in the availability of student places throughout the state planning horizon; and there will be no major programmatic change that will significantly affect the college going rate or cause institutional shifts in enrollment. The ensuing enrollment projections are a result of these assumptions. (Author/KE)

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COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS AND PROJECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1975 - 80

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS AND PROJECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1975-80

Report Prepared by
Allen J. Barwick
Division of Institutional Research

(May 1975)
The University of North Carolina

PREFACE

As an essential element of its long-range planning assignment, the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs of the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina has adopted detailed, year-by-year projections of anticipated student enrollments in the institutions of higher education of the State for the period 1975-80, with less detailed projections for the years 1984-85 and 1989-90. Those projections are set forth in this document, which includes also much important historical information on college enrollments in North Carolina in recent years.

These projections and the methodology used to derive them are essentially the work of Dr. Allen J. Barwick of the staff of the General Administration of The University of North Carolina. His projections have been carefully reviewed by other members of the General Administration staff and then adopted by the Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs of the Board of Governors. Therefore they represent the best current judgment of those who have participated in their preparation and review as to college enrollment prospects in North Carolina. It is anticipated that these projections will be updated and projected forward periodically in order to take advantage of the freshest available data.

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I. Introduction

A. Summary

Higher education is faced with myriad factors which make planning an increasingly important but difficult task. Two fundamental questions faced by institutions of higher education, and by the state in their planning efforts include: Who shall have access to higher education, and how many students should be accommodated? Both questions, of course, relate to determining the numbers that should be planned for during the planning period under consideration.

North Carolina higher education has undergone many rapid changes during the past decade. Since 1965, total college enrollment has grown by 50%, while the number of North Carolina residents going on to college in the state has increased by more than 60%. The increase in births during the period 1947 to 1956, the increasing numbers of high school graduates going on to college, the greater propensity for North Carolina students to remain in the state for their college education, and the persistent attractiveness of the institutions in the state to out-of-state students have all contributed to this growth in enrollment.

A decreasing birth rate, combined with a stable if not declining out-of-state student enrollment, will contribute to a diminishing enrollment growth during the next decade. As will be seen in Chapter III, the growth rate of total statewide enrollment during the next five years is expected to be around 10%--about one-half the growth rate experienced during the most recent 1969-74 time period. There is a likelihood that total enrollments will begin to decline in the early eighties and continue to decline for the duration of the eighties.

B. Scope of Study

The purpose of this study is to assess the extent of enrollment growth in North Carolina colleges and universities by relating demographic and high school

enrollment and graduation information to college enrollment trends. More specifically, projections to 1989 will be made using certain underlying assumptions as bases for these projections.

Enrollment projections can be characterized as snapshots into the future of the very complicated student flow process. There is the flow of students from various geographic regions and socio-economic groups to various kinds of institutions. Then there is the flow of students among courses, majors, and levels while enrolled in a particular institution (as well as between institutions). Finally, there is a flow of students out of the institutions and into the labor market. All three types of flows are affected by student, institutional, and environmental variables. While the impacts of these variables upon student flows are recognized, these impacts are not yet fully understood or documented.

Unfortunately, the prediction of future enrollments is rarely done with consistent accuracy. Recognizing the lack of adequate theory underlying the student flow process, most researchers resort to making projections for specific future time periods on the basis of certain assumptions associated with the projection methodology. For instance, several crucial assumptions utilized in this study are:

- -there will be no severe social or economic shifts in the society or the state during the projection period;
- -there will be no drastic diminution in the availability of student places throughout the state; i.e., there will be the same basic institutional capacity throughout the planning horizon; and
- -there will be no major programmatic change that will significantly affect the college going rate or cause institutional shifts in enrollment.

The ensuing enrollment projections are a result of these assumptions; and if the basic assumptions are changed, the resulting projections will likewise change. Higher education enrollment projections, thus, are not to be

interpreted as exact predictions of future events, but are to be considered as simulations under a variety of "what if" type assumptions. Furthermore, if the projections happen to come close to the actual enrollment, it does not mean that the projection methodology will necessarily continue to yield accurate predictions. These factors are to be kept in mind in interpreting the enrollment projections to follow.

Even though the projections presented later in this chapter are expressed in precise numerical terms, they are at best estimates based on hopefully careful and comprehensive assessments of likelihood. All projections should, thus, be viewed as midpoints of a possible range of enrollments, with allowance for variations, either over or under the midpoints. The recognized practice in The University of North Carolina is to allow for a variation of 2% on either side of the midpoint for projections extending two years into the future. For projections extending beyond two years a greater range of variation should be employed. The determination of such a range is difficult; and as a result, no attempt has been made to place a precise numerical value on the "confidence levels." In general terms, then, it is assumed that the band of confidence gets wider as progression is made into the future. Thus, all enrollment projections should be viewed as midpoints of a possible range of achievement with the extent of deviations being a function of the length of time from the present. Recognizing these limitations, these projections will be re-examined annually for purposes of possible revision.

C. Definition of Terms

The term enrollment as used in this report signifies fall degree credit headcount enrollment and excludes students in extension, correspondence, adult education, audited courses, and short courses and those enrolled for individual lessons only. College Age Population refers to the number of people in the 18-21 age group. Extended College Age Population includes the number of people in the

18-23 age group. College Parallel Enrollment includes all students who are enrolled in college equivalent or parallel work and includes students in the college transfer programs of the community colleges, private junior colleges, private senior colleges and universities, Bible colleges, seminary, military centers, and public senior institutions.

Full time equivalent (FTE) enrollments are used only in the context of discussions concerning the constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina. The numerical definition of an FTE student is the same as employed in the budget process and is given below.

FTE (Full Time Equivalent) of Part-Time Students

Undergraduates	Graduate Students
12 or more credit hours = 1	9 or more credit hours = 1
9 to 12 credit hours = 3/4	6 to 9 credit hours = 3/4
6 to 9 credit hours = 1/3	3 to 6 credit hours = 1/2
Less than 6 credit hours = 1/4	Less than 3 credit hours = 1/4

Non-resident students, commonly referred to as out-of-state students, are those students not meeting the requirements of North Carolina residency for tuition purposes. Resident students, commonly called in-state students, are those students satisfying those residency requirements.

Undergraduate enrollment represents students enrolled for degree credit at a level of study lower than or equal to the baccalaureate degree. Graduate enrollment represents all degree credit students in courses beyond the baccalaureate, including first professional course work.

II. Trends, 1965-1974

A. Demographic Trends

College enrollments (as well as elementary and high school enrollments) are influenced to a large extent by basic population changes such as the total population growth, shifts in the structure and characteristics of the population, and changing trends in fertility, mortality, and net migration. Two population cohorts that have direct influence on college enrollment include the college age population (CAP) (18-21 age group) and the extended college age population (ECAP) (18-23 age group). The North Carolina CAP and ECAP were counted as 418,266 and 605,400 respectively in the 1970 census. Estimates for these two cohorts for 1974 given in Table 1 are 443,500 and 624,600 respectively. Both population groups experienced rapid growth rates during the middle of this 1965-74 time span. These rates of increase for the decade beginning in 1975 are expected to be much slower, reflecting the decrease in live birth trends beginning in 1957 (18-year olds in 1975, see Table 2). From 1946 to 1970, the ratio of North Carolina live births to the total North Carolina population has decreased from .0277 to .0194 (30% decrease in birth rate). During the same time period, the national birth rate has decreased 26%, from .0241 to .0174.

Table 3 presents a comparison of the North Carolina and USA CAP trends from 1965 to 1974. North Carolina's portion of the USA pool has been gradually declining throughout this time period, reflecting its relatively faster declining birth rate compared to the decreasing national birth rate.

B. High School Graduation Trends

Table 2 shows the actual number of North Carolina public high school graduates and associated live birth information from 1965 to 1974. As might be expected, there is a strong correlation between live births 18 years prior to graduation and high school graduates. The number of high school graduates sharply increased prior to 1965. This increase was caused by the high birth rates following World

TABLE 1. NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AGE POPULATIONS 18 TO 21 AND 18 TO 23: 1965-74

Year	Live Births 18 Years Prior	College Age Population (18-21)	Extended College Age Population (18-23)
1965	112,877	370,600	447,300
1966	109,430	389,300	477,800
1967	107,970	409,900	503,500
1968	106,486	416,400	537,000
1969	110,910	415,800	569,800
1970	111,272	418,266	605,400
1971	111,856	423,800	616,000
1972	114,846	433,000	621,200
1973	115,365	438,000	625,600
1974	116,274	443,500	624,600

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND PROJECTED HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (N.C. PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS), 1965-74 ACTUAL AND 1975-90 PROJECTED

Year	N. C.[1] Live Births 18 Years Prior	High School[2] Graduates	Six Year Cumulative High School Graduates	Ratio of High School Graduates to Live Births
1965	112,877	67,401	312,533	.60
1966	109,430	66,181	333,423	.60
1967	107,970	65,009	348,854	.60
1968	106,486	64,677	364,854	.61
1969	110,910	67,287	383,660	.61
1970	111,272	67,564	398,118	.61
1971	111,856	68,821	399,538	.62
1972	114,846	70,242	403,599	.61
1973	115,365	69,322	407,911	.60
1974	116,274	69,972	413,206	.60
1975	113,440	68,900	414,821	.61
1976	110,698	68,600	415,857	.62
1977	110,884	68,800	415,836	.62
1978	109,779	68,900	414,494	.63
1979	111,880	69,500	414,672	.62
1980	109,672	69,400	414,100	.63
1981	107,364	68,500	413,700	.64
1982	106,061	67,700	412,800	.64
1983	97,656	62,300	406,300	.64
1984	92,727	59,200	396,600	.64
1985	92,600	59,100	386,200	.64
1986	92,632	59,100	375,900	.64
1987	93,882	59,900	367,300	.64
1988	98,455	63,000	362,600	.64
1989	95,527	61,100	361,400	.64
1990	88,894	56,900	359,100	.64

[1]North Carolina State Board of Health, Vital Statistics 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

[2]High School Graduate Projections Provided by Department of Public Instruction.

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AGE POPULATION (18 to 21) TO USA COLLEGE AGE POPULATION (18 to 21), 1965-74

Year	USA[1]	North Carolina[2]	North Carolina Percent
1965	12,309,000	370,600	3.00 %
1966	13,065,000	389,300	2.98
1967	13,798,000	409,900	2.97
1968	14,301,000	416,400	2.91
1969	14,236,000	415,800	2.92
1970	14,616,000	418,266	2.86
1971	14,966,000	423,800	2.83
1972	15,300,000	433,000	2.79
1973	16,000,000	438,000	2.74
1974	16,100,000	443,500	2.75

[1]Source: Frankel, MM, et.al. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1982-83 (1971 Edition) U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[2]Figures for 1970 based on 1970 Census data. Figures for all other years based on staff estimates.

War II. Beginning in 1965, the number of graduates dropped slightly until 1969 and then leveled off at around 70,000. Based on a slightly improving attrition rate as reflected in the projected ratio of high school graduates to live births, the level of graduates is expected to persist at approximately 68,000 to 69,000 until around 1983. At this point, the decrease in live births experienced in 1965 will tend to decrease the number of graduates to a constant number in the neighborhood of 60,000 (see Table 2).

The above analysis is based on public high school graduates only. In North Carolina, the number of high school graduates from non-public schools is relatively small compared with the public sector. In 1974, there were around 2,500 graduates from state-approved non-public high schools, which represents 3.6% of the 69,972 public high school graduates.

C. Higher Education Enrollment Trends

1. National Trends

Table 4 gives enrollment and other related measures associated with national higher education enrollment trends since 1962 and projections to 1982. Some of the relevant observations from past national trends are presented below.

-High school graduations have tended to level off.

-Non-degree credit college enrollment has been rising very rapidly in recent years.

-Graduate enrollments in recent years have increased, but much less rapidly than in the late 1960's. Available evidence indicates that the sluggish behavior of graduate enrollment in the last few years is perhaps attributable to cutbacks in fellowship programs and in graduate admissions in leading graduate schools that formerly enrolled large numbers of fellowship holders.

To sum up, then, there is little or no evidence that the propensity for college graduates to seek more advanced education has generally declined. There is, however, evidence that the upward trend in high school graduation rates has leveled off, perhaps temporarily, and that the proportion of high school graduates

TABLE 4.

FACT-FILE

20-Year Trends in Higher Education

High-School Graduates

	1962-63	1964-65	1966-67	1968-69	1970-71	1972-73[1]	1974-75	1976-77	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83
Men	959,000	1,314,000	1,332,000	1,402,000	1,458,000	1,574,000	1,569,000	1,587,000	1,560,000	1,514,000	1,405,000
Women	991,000	1,351,000	1,348,000	1,427,000	1,487,000	1,552,000	1,593,000	1,612,000	1,579,000	1,538,000	1,430,000
Public	1,717,000	2,366,000	2,381,000	2,529,000	2,643,000	2,777,000	2,862,000	2,899,000	2,839,000	2,752,000	2,535,000
Private[2]	233,000	298,000	298,000	300,000	302,000	300,000	300,000	301,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total	1,950,000	2,665,000	2,679,000	2,829,000	2,943,000	3,077,000	3,162,000	3,199,000	3,139,000	3,052,000	2,835,000

College and University Enrollments

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Degree-Credit

	1962	1964	1966[1]	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982
Men	365,624	439,509	577,000	782,293	953,961	999,238	1,057,000	1,136,000	1,198,000	1,220,000	1,210,000
Women	223,905	271,359	367,000	507,208	676,021	792,616	871,000	951,000	1,009,000	1,015,000	1,033,000
Full-time	317,193	396,385	563,000	738,707	875,849	961,970	967,000	1,045,000	1,104,000	1,127,000	1,131,000
Part-time	274,336	314,483	381,000	550,792	754,137	887,934	961,000	1,042,000	1,103,000	1,108,000	1,112,000
Public	519,253	620,859	840,000	1,169,141	1,519,762	1,694,465	1,836,000	1,990,000	2,108,000	2,155,000	2,146,000
Private	70,272	90,009	105,000	120,358	110,220	97,389	92,000	97,000	99,000	100,000	97,000
First-time	280,440	324,241	389,000	553,674	653,751	675,310	743,000	792,000	826,000	826,000	804,000
Total	589,529	710,868	945,000	1,289,499	1,629,982	1,781,854	1,928,000	2,087,000	2,207,000	2,255,000	2,243,000

Non-Degree-Credit

Men	123,000	179,139	232,000	308,058	363,293	494,752	569,000	650,000	713,000	760,000	797,000
Women	61,000	98,919	150,000	194,739	229,933	379,181	435,000	500,000	552,000	590,000	623,000
Full-time	79,000[3]	120,000	174,000[3]	236,796	289,504	383,368	440,000	503,000	553,000	590,000	619,000
Part-time	105,000[3]	158,000	208,000[3]	266,001	303,722	490,565	564,000	647,000	712,000	760,000	802,000
Public	149,000	253,920	350,000	477,333	582,210	868,099	969,000	1,135,000	1,250,000	1,335,000	1,406,000
Private	35,000	24,138	32,000	25,464	11,016	15,834	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
Total	184,000	278,058	381,000	502,797	593,226	873,933	1,004,000	1,150,000	1,265,000	1,350,000	1,420,000

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Degree-Credit

Men	2,721,867	2,993,483	3,000,000	3,336,709	3,682,680	3,701,384	3,662,000	3,715,000	3,770,000	3,738,000	3,633,000
Women	1,863,740	1,645,822	1,984,000	2,301,907	2,607,487	2,771,819	2,901,000	3,009,000	3,092,000	3,104,000	3,051,000
Full-time	2,584,908	3,021,411	3,662,000	4,198,486	4,613,188	4,742,829	4,795,000	4,900,000	4,988,000	4,961,000	4,840,000
Part-time	1,000,499	1,217,894	1,322,000	1,440,130	1,676,979	1,730,374	1,768,000	1,824,000	1,874,000	1,881,000	1,844,000
Public	2,054,463	2,558,668	3,100,000	3,722,602	4,280,327	4,463,403	4,525,000	4,642,000	4,734,000	4,726,000	4,613,000
Private	1,530,944	1,680,637	1,881,000	1,916,014	2,009,840	2,009,800	2,038,000	2,082,000	2,128,000	2,116,000	2,071,000
First-time	770,114	902,599	989,000	1,076,077	1,126,368	1,065,128	1,046,000	1,030,000	998,000	840,000	874,000
Total	4,585,607	4,239,305	4,984,000	5,638,616	6,290,167	6,473,203	6,563,000	6,724,000	6,862,000	6,842,000	6,684,000

Non-Degree-Credit

Men	32,000	36,582	47,000	50,589	43,708	43,383	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	41,000
Women	13,000	15,207	33,000	31,590	23,804	32,487	31,000	31,000	36,000	29,000	28,000
Full-time	16,000[3]	20,000[3]	39,000[3]	36,166	36,753	42,272	40,000	40,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Part-time	29,000[3]	32,000[3]	41,000[3]	46,013	30,759	33,598	33,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	31,000
Public	30,000	34,261	59,000	61,576	45,835	53,607	52,000	52,000	51,000	49,000	49,000
Private	15,000	17,528	21,000	20,603	21,677	22,263	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	20,000
Total	45,000	51,789	80,000	82,179	67,512	75,870	73,000	73,000	72,000	70,000	69,000

Resident Graduate

Men	298,000	373,000	458,000	514,000	569,000	572,000	575,000	492,000	606,000	605,000	591,000
Women	124,000	167,000	224,000	283,000	331,000	372,000	411,000	447,000	480,000	501,000	506,000
Full-time[3]	177,000	221,000	285,000	342,000	379,000	393,000	409,000	428,000	445,000	451,000	446,000
Part-time[3]	245,000	319,000	397,000	455,000	521,000	550,000	577,000	611,000	641,000	655,000	651,000
Public	234,000	317,000	411,000	505,000	606,000	651,000	697,000	749,000	795,000	819,000	820,000
Private	189,000	223,000	271,000	292,000	294,000	292,000	289,000	290,000	291,000	287,000	277,000
Total[4]	422,000	540,000	682,000	797,000	900,000	943,000	986,000	1,039,000	1,086,000	1,106,000	1,097,000

ALL INSTITUTIONS

Degree-Credit

Men	2,587,291	3,032,992	3,577,000	4,119,002	4,636,641	4,700,622	4,719,000	4,851,000	4,968,000	4,958,000	4,843,000
Women	1,587,645	1,917,181	2,351,000	2,809,113	3,283,508	3,564,435	3,777,000	3,960,000	4,101,000	4,139,000	4,084,000
Full-time	2,902,101	3,417,796	4,225,000	4,937,193	5,489,033	5,646,749	5,762,000	5,945,000	6,092,000	6,088,000	5,971,000
Part-time	1,272,865	1,532,377	1,703,000	1,990,922	2,431,116	2,618,308	2,729,000	2,866,000	2,977,000	3,009,000	2,956,000
Public	2,573,720	3,179,527	3,940,000	4,891,743	5,800,089	6,157,868	6,361,000	6,637,000	6,842,000	6,881,000	6,759,000
Private	1,601,216	1,770,646	1,988,000	2,036,372	2,120,060	2,107,189	2,130,000	2,179,000	2,227,000	2,216,000	2,168,000
First-time	1,050,554	1,224,840	1,378,000	1,629,751	1,780,119	1,740,438	1,789,000	1,822,000	1,824,000	1,766,000	1,678,000
Total	4,174,936	4,950,173	5,928,000	6,928,115	7,920,149	8,265,057	8,491,000	8,811,000	9,069,000	9,097,000	8,927,000

Non-Degree-Credit

Men	155,000	215,721	279,000	358,647	407,001	538,135	611,000	692,000	755,000	801,000	838,000
Women	74,000	114,126	183,000	226,329	253,737	411,668	466,000	531,000	582,000	619,000	651,000
Full-time	95,000[3]	140,000[3]	213,000[3]	272,962	326,257	425,640	480,000	543,000	593,000	628,000	657,000
Part-time	134,000[3]	190,000[3]	249,000[3]	312,014	334,481	524,163	597,000	680,000	744,000	792,000	832,000
Public	179,000	288,181	401,000	538,909	628,045	911,706	1,041,000	1,187,000	1,301,000	1,384,000	1,455,000
Private	50,000	41,666	53,000	46,067	32,693	38,097	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	34,000
Total	229,000	329,847	462,000	584,976	660,738	949,803	1,077,000	1,223,000	1,337,000	1,420,000	1,489,000

Degrees Awarded

Bachelor's	1962-63	1964-65	1966-67	1968-69	1970-71	1972-73[1]	1974-75	1976-77	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83
Men	245,622	288,538	322,171	409,881	475,594	526,000	516,000	506,000	524,000	534,000	534,000
Women	170,799	212,710	235,904	318,286	364,136	415,000	434,000	452,000	466,000	471,000	465,000
Total	416,421	501,248	558,075	728,167	839,730	941,000	950,000	958,000	990,000	1,005,000	999,000
First-Professional[5]											
Men	26,260	27,748	31,178	34,499	35,544	46,000	47,800	51,000	53,100	54,100	54,700
Women	837	1,007	1,294	1,519	2,402	4,200	6,100	7,200	8,200	8,900	9,800
Total	27,097	28,755	32,472	36,018	37,946	50,200	53,900	58,200	61,300	63,000	64,500
Master's											
Men	64,198	77,544	103,092	121,531	138,146	147,000	155,800	161,900	169,700	176,000	179,300
Women	31,272	39,608	54,615	72,225	92,163	104,400	118,200	130,900	143,300	152,900	158,400
Total	95,470	117,152	157,707	193,756	230,309	251,400	274,000	292,700	313,000	328,900	337,700
Doctor's											
Men	11,448	14,892	18,163	22,259	27,530	28,700	33,200	37,600	38,200	40,000	41,900
Women	1,374	1,775	2,454	3,416	4,577	5,700	7,800	9,200	9,500	9,900	10,300
Total	12,822	16,467	20,617	26,188	32,107	34,400	41,000	46,800	47,700	49,900	52,200

Instructional Staff

Instructor and above	1967[1]	1969[1]	1970	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982
Full-time	173,000	213,000	278,000	331,000	368,000	384,000	394,000	410,000	422,000	425,000	418,000
Part-time	92,000	94,000	83,000	95,000	104,000	107,000	112,000	116,000	120,000	120,000	118,000
Total	265,000	307,000	361,000	427,000	472,000	491,000	506,000	526,000	542,000	545,000	536,000

NOTE: Figures for the years 1974-81 are projected.
1—Breakdown between degree-credit and non-degree-credit enrollment is estimated.
2—Estimated.

3—Includes DOS or DWD, LLB or JD, MD, DD, DVM, DSC or DPS, OD, and DO.
4—Unduplicated.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics.

immediately going on to college has declined somewhat from a peak in the late 1960's.

2. Statewide Trends

Total enrollment in North Carolina colleges and universities increased from 4,698 students in 1900 to 157,678 in 1974. This growth was interrupted during the period 1948 to 1951, when the enrollment dropped from 46,039 to 40,708 with the completion of college careers by World War II veterans and the advent of the Korean War. Since 1951, the upward growth has been steady, more than tripling the 1951 enrollment by 1974. High birth rates, increasing disposable income, and rising citizen aspirations for higher education have accounted for much of the upsurge in college enrollment following World War II. Since 1965, when the annual rate of increase in enrollment reached a peak, the numbers have continued to rise but at a slower rate (see Tables 5 and 6).

The total number of entering freshmen in North Carolina colleges and universities experienced its largest percentage increase over the prior year in 1965 and since then the rates of increase have decreased greatly. Table 7 shows the number and percent changes of entering freshmen from 1965 to 1974. The increase or decrease of entering freshmen roughly corresponds to the change in the number of high school graduates.

The number of entering freshmen in private institutions slightly exceeded the number of entering freshmen in public institutions up to 1963. Beginning in 1964, public institutions have enrolled more entering freshmen than private institutions and the gap has become wider since then. This change coincides with, but is not wholly explainable by, the development of community colleges in the state.

During the past decade, non-resident students have made up about one-fourth of the students enrolled in North Carolina institutions (see Tables 8 and 9).

TABLE 5. ENROLLMENT TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, 1900-74

Year (Fall)	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		All Institutions
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1900	1,766	37.6%	2,932	62.4%	4,698
1910	2,581	39.2	4,005	60.8	6,586
1920	4,751	59.7	3,210	40.3	7,961
1930	9,324	49.3	9,605	50.7	18,929
1940	15,233	47.7	16,713	52.3	31,946
1946	21,518	49.9	21,582	50.1	43,100
1947	23,912	51.3	22,686	48.7	46,598
1948	23,657	51.4	22,382	48.6	46,039
1949	24,247	52.5	21,956	47.5	46,203
1950	23,870	53.4	20,872	46.6	44,742
1951	21,877	53.7	18,831	46.3	40,708
1952	22,314	54.0	19,013	46.0	41,327
1953	22,888	53.4	19,967	46.6	42,855
1954	23,867	51.9	22,131	48.1	45,998
1955	25,968	52.0	23,957	48.0	49,925
1956	28,228	51.8	26,306	48.2	54,534
1957	28,414	50.8	27,481	49.2	55,895
1958	30,498	50.8	29,575	49.2	60,073
1959	33,063	52.2	30,325	47.8	63,388
1960	35,894	53.1	31,679	46.9	67,573
1961	40,056	53.3	35,145	46.7	75,201
1962	43,419	53.7	37,385	46.3	80,804
1963	47,567	55.3	38,518	44.7	86,085
1964	52,541	56.2	40,892	43.8	93,433
1965	60,922	58.1	43,930	41.9	104,852
1966	67,065	59.5	45,740	40.5	112,805
1967	73,708	61.1	46,850	38.9	120,558
1968	79,076	62.3	47,763	37.7	126,839
1969	84,427	63.9	47,708	36.1	132,135
1970	92,597	65.9	47,888	34.1	140,485
1971	96,371	66.0	49,636	34.0	146,007
1972	98,407	66.5	49,618	33.5	148,025
1973	101,378	67.5	48,883	32.5	150,261
1974	108,638	68.9	49,040	31.1	157,678

TABLE 6.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND PERCENT CHANGE BY INSTITUTION, 1964-74

Institution	Fall 1964	Fall 1965	Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974 Number	Fall 1974 % Change Over 1973	Percent Change 1964-1974
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS													
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA													
Appalachian	3,428	3,954	4,417	4,939	5,580	6,252	6,665	7,345	7,352	7,545	8,014	6.2%	133.8%
East Carolina	6,599	7,728	8,823	9,360	9,258	9,788	10,007	10,106	10,286	10,068	11,341	12.6	71.9
Elizabeth City	998	1,013	992	955	1,009	1,039	1,104	1,084	1,109	1,146	1,266	10.5	26.9
Fayetteville	1,145	1,195	1,142	1,159	1,243	1,137	1,415	1,490	1,643	1,790	1,848	3.2	61.4
N.C. A and T	3,227	3,435	3,595	3,930	3,844	3,714	3,797	4,445	4,510	4,751	4,937	3.9	53.0
N.C. Central	2,651	2,779	3,226	3,086	3,042	3,290	3,541	3,723	4,028	4,062	4,391	8.1	65.6
N.C. School of the Arts	-	-	115	192	218	256	288	328	351	378	379	0.3	-
N.C. State University	8,878	9,806	10,203	10,845	11,964	12,691	13,340	13,483	13,809	14,257	15,751	10.5	77.4
Pembroke	1,058	1,350	1,410	1,495	1,564	1,696	1,926	2,077	1,980	1,918	1,865	-2.8	76.3
UNC-Asheville	470[a]	594[a]	565[a]	691[a]	748[a]	869	988	1,107	1,129	1,125	1,126	0.1	139.6
UNC-Chapel Hill	12,155	13,130	14,156	15,601	16,233	16,430	19,230	19,160	19,224	19,396	19,952	2.9	64.1
UNC-Charlotte	1,512[a]	1,815	1,715	2,014	2,351	3,085	4,068	4,676	5,159	6,123	6,656	8.7	340.2
UNC-Greensboro	4,249	4,721	4,930	5,365	5,889	6,423	6,703	6,983	7,411	7,856	8,759	11.5	106.1
UNC-Wilmington	968[a]	1,055[a]	1,201[a]	1,222[a]	1,240[a]	1,425	1,772	1,930	2,280	2,542	2,850	12.1	194.4
Western Carolina	2,431	3,001	3,652	3,965	4,310	4,670	5,125	5,330	5,640	5,844	5,934	1.5	144.1
Winston-Salem	1,115	1,242	1,295	1,325	1,301	1,346	1,401	1,623	1,720	1,653	1,962	18.7	76.0
UNC Total	50,884	56,818	61,437	66,144	69,794	74,111	80,274	84,890	87,631	90,454	97,031	7.3	90.7
MILITARY CENTERS													
Fort Bragg[b]	-	470	683	971	1,070	936	1,068	1,061	1,020	891	1,490	67.2	-
Camp Lejeune (ECU)	198	449	427	450	408	362	322	365	369	385	266	-30.9	34.3
Cherry Point (ECU)	-	195	303	344	387	308	314	411	419	454	437	-3.7	-
Seymour Johnson (ECU)	242	277	171	220	247	167	139	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mil. Ctrs. Total	440	1,391	1,584	1,985	2,112	1,773	1,843	1,837	1,808	1,730	2,193	26.8	398.4
COMMUNITY COLLEGES[c]													
Caldwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	263	267	284	318	12.0	-
Central Piedmont	239	594	690	1,042	1,579	2,187	3,059	2,339	2,279	2,165	2,156	-0.4	802.1
Coastal Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	380	399	465	667	43.4	-
Col. of The Albemarle	282	443	380	459	498	514	583	500	416	358	358	-	27.0
Craven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73[e]	206	182.2	-
Davidson County	-	-	204	374	470	570	606	6[illegible]	547	538	537	-0.2	-
Gaston	696	1,116	948	801	1,071	942	1,134	844	681	626	690	10.2	-0.9
Isothermal	-	-	117	202	312	313	312	174	219	251	314	25.1	-
Lenoir	-	-	298	477	576	679	680	609	617	581	584	0.5	-
Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45[e]	494	8.8	-
[illegible]ingham	-	-	214	399	503	549	588	568	533	462	428	-7.4	-

TABLE 6. (Cont.)

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND PERCENT CHANGE BY INSTITUTION, 1964-74

Institution	Fall 1964	Fall 1965	Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974 Number	Fall 1974 % Change Over 1973	Percent Change 1964-1974
COMMUNITY COLLEGES[c/] (Cont.)													
Sandhills	-	229	420	519	552	684	820	796	669	585	596	1.9%	-%
Southeastern	-	331	293	445	442	574	638	712	622	512	442	-13.7	-
Surry	-	-	139	266	301	381	431	455	470	675	545	-19.3	-
Wayne	-	-	-	-	182	337	413	575	516	568	478	-15.8	-
Western Piedmont	-	-	248	425	473	531	417	454	417	347	348	0.3	-
Wilkes	-	-	93	170	211	282	318	357	316	250	253	1.2	-
Com. Col. Total	1,217	2,713	4,044	5,579	7,170	8,543	10,480	9,644	8,968	9,194	9,414	2.4	673.5
PUBLIC TOTAL	52,541	60,922	67,065	73,708	79,076	84,427	92,597	96,371	98,407	101,378	108,638	7.2	106.8
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS													
SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES													
Atlantic Christian	1,289	1,447	1,525	1,479	1,567	1,544	1,747	1,794	1,770	1,721	1,710	-0.6	32.7
Barber-Scotia	315	355	369	450	609	560	537	550	508	456	470	3.1	49.2
Belmont Abbey	667	702	775	790	819	775	679	718	565	622	688	10.6	3.1
Bennett	591	642	645	669	684	627	572	581	545	537	570	6.1	-3.6
Campbell	2,002	2,191	2,267	2,348	2,402	2,306	2,207	2,401	2,341	2,207	1,820	-17.5	-9.1
Catawba	868	868	998	1,046	1,051	1,046	1,099	1,132	1,162	1,147	1,101	-4.0	26.8
Davidson	1,006	1,001	1,008	1,003	1,035	1,033	1,034	1,087	1,118	1,187	1,218	2.6	21.1
Duke	6,695	6,960	7,396	7,445	7,320	7,734	7,948	8,446	8,849	9,043	8,902	-1.6	33.0
Elon	1,320	1,344	1,409	1,454	1,817	1,843	1,715	1,862	1,873	2,005	2,175	8.5	64.8
Gardner-Webb	909[d/]	1,172[d/]	1,216[d/]	1,288[d/]	1,303[d/]	1,448	1,528	1,420	1,543	1,525	1,570	3.0	72.7
Greensboro	533	587	612	668	690	676	590	590	626	551	541	-1.8	1.5
Guilford	1,661	1,862	1,765	1,573	1,601	1,782	1,757	1,740	1,610	1,584	1,590	0.4	-4.3
High Point	1,558	1,562	1,382	1,355	1,333	1,131	1,103	1,060	1,086	1,020	1,068	4.7	-31.5
Johnson C. Smith	1,048	1,055	1,101	1,290	1,339	1,244	1,136	1,036	1,043	1,083	1,209	11.6	15.4
Lenoir Rhyne	1,212	1,321	1,335	1,305	1,309	1,314	1,341	1,365	1,360	1,366	1,333	-2.4	10.0
Livingstone	704	777	823	893	859	809	720	704	744	750	816	8.8	15.9
Mars Hill	1,324	1,348	1,331	1,324	1,268	1,257	1,494	1,467	1,504	1,515	1,575	4.0	19.0
Meredith	870	850	844	860	863	946	1,109	1,291	1,362	1,357	1,430	5.4	64.4
Methodist	614	814	944	1,063	982	894	810	756	658	631	614	-2.7	-
N.C. Wesleyan	565	651	656	670	643	645	631	617	585	501	535	6.8	-5.3
Pfeiffer	843	917	906	936	958	834	882	1,088	1,100	1,037	900	-13.2	6.8
Queens	925	935[d/]	834	819	809	705	658	673	595	633	611	-3.5	-33.9
Sacred Heart	196[d/]	372[d/]	415	364	467	455	350	318	225	175	197	12.6	0.5
St. Andrews	909	931	955	913	900	898	863	892	869	716	637	-11.0	-29.9
St. Augustine's	733	814	956	1,031	1,039	1,109	1,103	1,286	1,442	1,488	1,515	1.8	106.7
Salem	500	551	581	590	552	547	526	525	610	620	617	-0.5	23.4
Shaw	721	766	961	1,103	1,085	1,203	1,154	1,060	1,259	1,529	1,625	6.3	125.4
Wake Forest	2,920	2,996	3,022	3,163	3,177	3,210	3,526	3,738	4,013	4,116	4,195	1.9	43.7

TABLE 6. (Cont.)

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND PERCENT CHANGE BY INSTITUTION, 1964-74

Institution	Fall 1964	Fall 1965	Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974 Number	Fall 1974 % Change Over 1973	Percent Change 1964-1974
SR. COL. & UNIV. (Cont.)													
Warren Wilson	257	278	277	307	376	401	373	360	374	388	405	4.4%	57.6%
Sr. Col. & Univ. Total	33,755	36,[illegible]	37,308	38,199	38,857	38,976	38,992	40,637	41,338	41,510	41,637	0.3	23.4
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY													
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	555	516	484	547	582	570	520	552	581	634	857	35.2	54.4
BIBLE COLLEGES													
John Wesley	41	41	49	56	61	40	66	59	62	69	69	-	68.3
Kernersville Wesleyan	67	98	116	111	94	77	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piedmont	188	226	260	285	329	365	387	385	[illegible]99	397	417	5.0	121.8
Bible Col. Total	296	365	425	452	484	482	524	444	461	466	486	4.3	64.2
JUNIOR COLLEGES													
Brevard	431	527	615	645	639	614	595	531	447	477	535	12.2	24.1
Chowan	1,155	1,179	1,254	1,302	1,338	1,316	1,483	1,545	1,224	1,149	1,022	-11.1	-11.5
Littrell	180	132	182	276	316	334	380	554	501	336	404	20.2	124.4
Lees-McRae	510	610	613	624	687	631	660	670	669	721	717	-0.6	40.6
Louisburg	663	675	691	700	823	815	785	777	744	737	663	-10.0	-
Mitchell	557	602	629	543	539	578	546	576	470	-e/	-	-	-
Montreat-Anderson	339	401	466	463	466	470	353	313	363	378	405	7.1	19.5
Mount Olive	260	325	363	385	346	313	345	328	300	286	308	7.7	18.5
Oak Ridge	52	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace	373	405	400	379	429	471	489	504	508	460	455	-1.1	22.0
St. Mary's	279	284	349	354	346	322	321	341	308	315	313	-0.6	12.2
Southwood	167	308	339	346	272	209	253	197	153	-	-	-	-
Vardell Hall	-	-	81	67	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wingate	1,320	1,486	1,561	1,568	1,568	1,607	1,642	1,667	1,550	1,414	1,238	-12.4	-6.2
Jr. Col. Total	6,286	6,980	7,523	7,652	7,840	[illegible],480	7,852	8,003	7,237	6,273	6,060	-3.4	-3.6
PRIVATE TOTAL	40,[illegible]	43,930	45,740	46,850	47,763	47,708	47,888	49,636	49,618	48,883	49,040	0.3	19.9
GRAND TOTAL	93,433	104,852	112,805	120,558	126,839	132,135	[illegible],485	146,007	148,025	150,261	157,678	4.9	68.8

a/ Not in the Consolidated University system in that year.
b/ Fayetteville State University assumed main responsibility for this branch in Fall 1972. Fayetteville State University is in charge of undergraduate programs and East Carolina University, North Carolina State University, and UNC-Charlotte are in charge of graduate programs at Fort Bragg.
c/ College parallel programs only.
d/ Junior college in that year.
e/ Became community college in that year.

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENT INCREASE OF ENTERING FRESHMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						ALL INSTITUTIONS					
	In-State		Out-of-State		Total		In-State		Out-of-State		Total		In-State		Out-of-State		Total	
YEAR	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year	Number	Percent Increase Over Previous Year
1965	15,003	32.2%	2,683	34.2%	17,686	32.5%	8,577	13.3%	6,192	16.3%	14,769	26.7%	23,580	24.7%	8,875	21.2%	32,455	23.7%
1966	14,601	-2.7	2,661	-0.8	17,262	-2.4	8,237	-4.0	6,359	2.7	14,596	25.3	22,838	-3.2	9,020	1.6	31,858	-1.8
1967	14,655	0.4	3,101	16.5	17,756	2.9	7,770	-5.7	6,177	-2.9	13,947	19.7	22,425	-1.8	9,278	2.9	31,703	-0.5
1968	15,649	6.8	2,928	-5.6	18,577	4.6	7,831	0.8	6,347	2.8	14,178	21.7	23,480	4.7	9,275	-0.0	32,755	3.3
1969	17,893	14.3	2,962	1.2	20,855	12.3	7,359	-6.0	6,291	-0.9	13,650	17.1	25,252	7.6	9,253	-0.2	34,505	5.3
1970	19,684	10.0	2,712	-8.4	22,396	7.4	7,249	-1.5	6,366	1.2	13,615	-0.3	26,933	6.7	9,078	-1.9	36,011	4.4
1971	18,874	-4.1	2,735	0.9	21,609	-3.5	7,832	8.0	6,722	5.6	14,554	6.6	26,706	-0.8	9,457	4.2	36,163	0.4
1972	18,813	-0.3	2,406	-12.0	21,219	-1.8	7,332	-6.4	6,011	-10.6	13,343	-2.3	26,145	-2.1	8,417	-11.0	34,562	-4.4
1973	18,539	-1.5	2,451	1.9	20,990	-1.1	6,912	-5.7	5,833	-3.0	12,745	-6.6	25,451	-2.7	8,284	-1.6	33,735	-2.4
1974	20,004	7.9	2,609	6.4	22,613	7.7	6,873	-0.6	5,764	-1.2	12,637	-0.8	26,877	5.6	8,373	1.1	35,250	4.5

TABLE 3. FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE STATUS AND LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION, 1965-74

YEAR	TYPE OF CONTROL	IN-STATE				OUT-OF-STATE				STATEWIDE				TOTAL
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Total	Percent In-State	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total	Percent Out-of-State	Undergraduate	Percent Undergraduate	Graduate	Percent Graduate	
1965	Public	44,184	5,180	49,364	81.03	8,920	2,638	11,558	18.97	53,104	87.17	7,818	12.83	60,922
	Private	23,869	1,955	25,824	58.78	15,875	2,231	18,106	41.22	39,744	90.47	4,186	9.53	43,930
	Total	68,053	7,135	75,188	71.71	24,795	4,869	29,664	28.29	92,848	88.55	12,004	11.45	104,852
1966	Public	48,191	6,002	54,193	80.81	9,774	3,098	12,872	19.19	57,965	86.43	9,100	13.57	67,065
	Private	24,516	1,247	25,763	56.32	17,614	2,363	19,977	43.68	42,130	92.11	3,610	7.89	45,740
	Total	72,707	7,249	79,956	70.88	27,388	5,461	32,849	29.12	100,095	88.73	12,710	11.27	112,805
1967	Public	52,414	6,426	58,840	79.83	11,333	3,535	14,868	20.17	63,747	86.49	9,961	13.15	73,708
	Private	24,584	1,219	25,803	55.08	18,563	2,484	21,047	44.92	43,147	92.10	3,703	7.90	46,850
	Total	76,998	7,645	84,643	70.21	29,896	6,019	35,915	29.79	106,894	88.67	13,664	11.33	120,558
1968	Public	56,649	6,679	63,328	80.08	11,766	3,982	15,748	19.92	68,415	86.52	10,661	13.48	79,076
	Private	24,635	1,215	25,850	54.12	19,541	2,372	21,913	45.88	44,176	92.49	3,587	7.51	47,763
	Total	81,284	7,894	89,178	70.31	31,307	6,354	37,661	29.69	112,591	88.77	14,248	11.23	126,839
1969	Public	61,386	7,190	68,576	81.23	11,731	4,120	15,851	18.77	73,117	86.60	11,310	13.40	84,427
	Private	24,308	1,388	25,696	53.86	19,496	2,516	22,012	46.14	43,804	91.82	3,904	8.18	47,708
	Total	85,694	8,578	94,272	71.35	31,227	6,636	37,863	28.65	116,921	88.49	15,214	11.51	132,135
1970	Public	68,211	8,346	76,557	82.68	11,602	4,438	16,040	17.32	79,813	86.19	12,784	13.81	92,597
	Private	24,257	1,310	25,567	53.39	19,731	2,590	22,321	46.61	43,988	91.86	3,900	8.14	47,888
	Total	92,468	9,656	102,124	72.69	31,333	7,028	38,361	27.31	123,801	88.12	16,684	11.88	140,485
1971	Public	71,518	9,284	80,802	83.84	11,161	4,408	15,569	16.16	82,679	85.79	13,692	14.21	96,371
	Private	25,360	1,439	26,799	53.99	20,085	2,752	22,837	46.01	45,445	91.56	4,191	8.44	49,636
	Total	96,878	10,723	107,601	73.70	31,246	7,160	38,406	26.30	128,124	87.75	17,883	12.25	146,007
1972	Public	74,029	10,270	84,299	85.66	9,832	4,276	14,108	14.34	83,861	85.22	14,546	14.78	98,407
	Private	24,764	1,602	26,366	53.14	20,158	3,094	23,252	46.86	44,922	90.54	4,696	9.46	49,618
	Total	98,793	11,872	110,665	74.76	29,990	7,370	37,360	25.24	128,783	87.00	19,242	13.00	148,025
1973	Public	76,990	11,768	88,758	87.50	8,735	3,885	12,620	12.45	85,725	84.56	15,653	15.44	101,378
	Private	24,138	1,704	25,842	52.87	19,860	3,181	23,041	47.13	43,998	90.01	4,885	9.99	48,883
	Total	101,128	13,472	114,600	76.27	28,595	7,066	35,661	23.73	129,723	86.33	20,538	13.67	150,261
1974	Public	82,063	13,447	95,510	87.92	9,189	3,939	13,128	12.08	91,252	84.00	17,386	16.00	108,638
	Private	24,658	1,962	26,620	54.28	19,243	3,177	22,420	45.72	43,901	89.52	5,139	10.48	49,040
	Total	106,721	15,409	122,130	77.46	28,432	7,116	35,548	22.54	135,153	85.71	22,525	14.29	157,678

TABLE 9. PERCENTAGE OF OUT-OF-STATE (NON-N.C. RESIDENTS) STUDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1969-74

INSTITUTION	ENTERING FRESHMEN						UNDERGRADUATE						TOTAL ENROLLMENT					
	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973	Fall 1974
PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS																		
University of North Carolina																		
Appalachian	14.2%	11.1%	8.3%	7.2%	8.2%	6.8%	13.5%	12.0%	9.8%	7.7%	7.0%	6.4%	14.1%	12.4%	10.3%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%
East Carolina	24.0	15.9	18.8	15.9	13.6	13.4	19.9	18.4	18.7	16.3	14.1	13.0	19.5	17.9	17.9	15.5	13.3	12.1
Elizabeth City	18.3	27.0	19.8	19.8	17.8	14.7	20.4	20.3	16.5	14.8	13.6	12.8	20.4	20.3	16.5	14.8	13.6	12.8
Fayetteville	10.7	9.0	8.9	9.8	12.0	7.8	11.7	9.4	8.1	6.9	9.3	8.0	11.7	9.4	8.1	6.9	9.3	8.0
N.C. A and T	24.1	26.1	21.1	19.4	20.3	20.5	26.5	25.5	21.3	17.9	18.1	17.4	25.4	24.2	19.8	16.7	16.4	15.3
N.C. Central	14.5	11.2	10.0	14.0	13.0	16.2	13.6	10.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	10.4	13.9	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.1
N.C. School of the Arts	61.7	64.2	58.5	58.0	64.3	65.8	57.4	62.8	58.2	60.7	59.8	59.6	57.4	62.8	58.2	60.7	59.8	59.6
N.C. State University	14.8	13.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.0	15.2	14.2	12.9	11.8	10.4	10.0	20.8	20.0	18.5	16.7	14.5	13.7
Pembroke	15.2	7.3	5.3	4.0	6.7	4.9	16.0	11.0	7.6	4.9	4.3	3.6	16.0	11.0	7.6	4.9	4.3	3.6
UNC-Asheville	8.2	13.9	13.0	6.7	9.1	10.3	9.3	9.8	8.7	6.4	6.1	5.4	9.3	9.8	8.7	6.4	6.1	5.4
UNC-Chapel Hill	17.5	14.7	14.8	14.9	19.5	19.6	19.7	17.1	14.4	13.8	15.0	17.0	28.8	26.4	23.7	23.0	22.8	23.7
UNC-Charlotte	8.4	8.0	7.1	6.0	3.7	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.6	6.0	4.8	3.6	3.3
UNC-Greensboro	18.1	19.9	19.5	14.0	13.4	11.0	15.7	16.2	16.8	14.1	12.2	10.4	14.5	15.6	15.8	13.7	12.3	10.7
UNC-Wilmington	5.4	4.9	8.4	3.6	6.2	6.2	5.0	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.8	3.8
Western Carolina	12.6	10.4	13.3	9.0	8.8	8.3	11.9	11.7	12.2	8.5	7.8	7.2	12.7	12.4	12.5	9.4	8.1	7.3
Winston-Salem	15.9	11.9	11.4	7.8	5.4	11.3	15.2	11.8	9.9	9.0	7.1	7.6	15.2	11.8	9.9	9.0	7.1	7.6
UNC TOTAL	17.0	14.4	14.2	12.3	13.0	12.5	16.3	14.8	13.5	11.7	11.0	10.8	19.3	17.9	16.4	14.6	13.4	12.9
MILITARY CENTERS*	69.8	71.4	64.5	82.7	12.6	-	72.5	74.2	71.4	55.8	4.7	-	71.2	73.7	70.3	55.2	3.9	2.2
COMMUNITY COLLEGES**	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.5	5.6	8.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	6.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	6.0
PUBLIC TOTAL	14.2	12.1	12.6	11.3	11.7	11.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	11.7	10.5	10.1	18.8	17.3	16.2	14.3	12.4	12.1
PRIVATE	46.1	46.8	46.2	45.0	45.8	45.6	44.5	44.8	44.2	44.9	45.1	43.8	46.1	46.6	46.0	46.9	47.1	45.7
STATEWIDE	26.8	25.2	26.2	24.4	24.6	23.4	26.7	25.3	24.4	23.3	22.0	21.0	28.6	27.3	26.3	25.2	23.7	22.5

*Decreases in out-of-state percentages at the military centers reflect a change in definition of residency status rather than an actual decrease in out-of-state enrollment.

**College parallel programs only.

This percentage, however, has been decreasing from a statewide perspective due primarily to the decline in the out-of-state students enrolled in the public senior institutions. The percent of out-of-state enrollment in the public institutions reached a high in 1967, and since then has been steadily declining. This trend coincides with changes in public policy in 1968 intended to reduce the percentage of out-of-state students. The policy changes in 1968 were followed in 1971 by substantial increases in out-of-state tuition and concomitant decreases in the number as well as the percent of out-of-state students enrolled in public institutions. Private institutions have increasingly sought more out-of-state students in recent years to offset dwindling in-state enrollments in that sector. In 1974, however, the percent of out-of-state students in the private institutions dropped to 45.7%.

Statewide graduate and first professional enrollments have increased by approximately 90% since 1965 (see Table 8). Most of this growth has been due to the large increase in North Carolina residents going on for advanced study in the public sector. Since 1965, the number of graduate and first professional students enrolled in the public sector has increased by 8,267 students - a 160% increase. Most of this increase occurred during the last half of the 1965-74 decade. During the same ten-year time span, the private institutions increased their graduate and first professional enrollments by about 1,000, representing an approximate 23% increase. Virtually all of the increase in the private graduate and first professional enrollment was due to increasing enrollments of non-North Carolina residents.

D. College Going Rate Trends

1. Student Migration Trends

The migration of college students is meaningful for two important reasons: it assists in the determination of the total college going rate and it provides information essential in studying out-of-state enrollment trends.

Data on student migration are incomplete and not current. The only source of exact information is periodic national surveys, of which the most recent is 1968. Table 10 shows the summary results of these national surveys for North Carolina. Since the 1930's, in-migration (out-of-state students) has increased markedly in every survey. Although data more recent than 1968 are not available, one important trend that probably is still current is that more North Carolinians are remaining in the state for their college education. The percentage of North Carolina resident college students remaining in North Carolina for their college training at all levels was about 76% in the early 1930's. The percent remaining in the state had increased to 81.4% by 1949 and to 87.6% by 1968. The percent remaining in the state is even higher for undergraduates (89.5% in 1968).

Of the out-migrants in 1949, 69% went to private institutions outside the state. Comparable statistics for 1968 reveal that 56% went to private schools outside of North Carolina.

Table 11 reveals that in 1968 approximately 90% of all first time undergraduate students (new freshmen) from North Carolina entered college in North Carolina. Similarly, about two-thirds of new first professional students from North Carolina entered North Carolina institutions and three-fourths of all new graduate students from North Carolina entered an institution in the state. Increases in out-of-state tuition in the public institutions since 1968 have most likely resulted in an even greater percentage of new freshmen and new graduate students from North Carolina going to North Carolina institutions; i.e., the public senior institutions have increasingly filled their "positions" with in-state students in lieu of out-of-state students.

2. Ratio of Entering Freshmen to High School Graduates

Table 12 gives estimates of the percentage of high school graduates that go on to college for both the nation and North Carolina. This percentage suggests

TABLE 10. MIGRATION TRENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE STUDENTS

Year and Type of Control		Total Enrolled In N. C. Institutions	Total N. C. Residents In Institutions Anywhere	N. C. Res. Remaining In The State	Out-Migration	In-Migration	Net Migration
TOTAL ENROLLMENT							
1930-31*	Total	17,559	19,259	14,538	4,721	3,021	-1,700
1938-39*	Total	31,135	27,421	23,528	3,893	7,607	+2,814
1949-50	Public	24,663	22,519	20,085	2,434	4,578	+2,144
	Private	21,630	20,207	14,703	5,504	6,927	+1,423
	(Total)	46,293	42,726	34,788	7,938	11,505	+3,567
1958	Public	31,115	29,626	26,882	2,744	4,233	+1,489
(Fall)	Private	28,375	23,631	18,936	4,695	9,439	+4,744
	(Total)	59,490	53,257	45,818	7,439	13,672	+6,233
1963	Public	45,740	40,960	37,330	3,630	8,410	+4,780
(Fall)	Private	37,462	27,655	22,156	5,499	15,306	+9,807
	(Total)	83,202	68,615	59,486	9,129	23,716	+14,587
1968	Public	78,081	69,027	63,494	5,533	14,587	+9,054
(Fall)	Private	46,995	32,493	25,435	7,058	21,560	+14,502
	(Total)	125,076	101,520	88,929	12,591	36,147	+23,556
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT							
1949-50	Public	22,565	20,655	18,473	2,182	4,092	+1,910
	Private	21,163	19,467	14,600	4,867	6,563	1,696
	(Total)	43,728	40,122	33,073	7,049	10,655	+3,606
1958	Public	26,925	26,039	23,829	2,210	3,096	+886
(Fall)	Private	25,876	21,579	17,957	3,622	7,919	+4,297
	(Total)	52,801	47,618	41,786	5,832	11,015	+5,183
1963	Public	39,770	36,258	33,555	2,703	6,215	+3,512
(Fall)	Private	33,906	25,271	20,865	4,406	13,041	+8,635
	(Total)	73,676	61,529	54,420	7,109	19,256	+12,147
1968	Public	67,364	60,652	56,789	3,863	10,575	+6,712
(Fall)	Private	43,360	29,877	24,252	5,625	19,108	+13,483
	(Total)	110,724	90,529	81,041	9,488	29,683	+20,195

*Full-time students only.

SOURCE: 1930-31: U.S. Dept. of Interior, Residence and Migration of College Students, Office of Education, Pamphlet No. 48, 1934.

1938-39: Federal Security Agency, Residence and Migration of College Students, Office of Education, Pamphlet No. 98, 1945.

1949-50: Federal Security Agency, Residence and Migration of College Students, 1949-50, Office of Education, Misc. No. 14, 1951.

1958(Fall): American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, Home State and Migration of American College Students: Fall 1958, The Committee of Research and Service, March 1959.

963(Fall): U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1963. Office of Education, OE-54033, Circular No. 783, 1965.

1968(Fall): USOE, Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968: Analytic Report.

TABLE 11. MIGRATION TRENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE STUDENTS SELECTED BY LEVEL OF STUDENT, FALL 1968

Level of Student	Total Enrolled in All N.C. Institutions	Total N.C. Res. in Institutions Anywhere	N.C. Res. Remaining in the State	Out-Migration	In-Migration	Net Migration
1st Time Undergraduate Total	32,678	26,427	23,698	2,729	8,980	6,251
New Transfer Total	6,946	5,853	5,139	714	1,807	1,093
1st Prof. Total	2,897	2,382	1,609	773	1,288	515
Graduate Total	11,455	8,609	6,279	2,330	5,176	2,846

Source: USOE, Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968: Analytic Report.

TABLE 12. COMPARISON OF FIRST TIME COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Year	Total 1st Time Enrollment Going Anywhere to College		Total 1st Time Enrollment Remaining In-State of Residence for College		High School Graduates		Percentage of H. S. Grad. That are 1st Time Students Going Anywhere To College		Remaining In-State of Residence for College	
	USA	N.C.	USA*	N.C.	USA	N.C.	USA	N.C.	USA	N.C.
	(000)		(000)		(000)					
1963	1,046	17,824	878	15,863	1,950	48,480	53.6%	36.8%	45.0%	32.7%
1968	1,630	26,427	1,368	23,698	2,702	64,677	60.3	40.9	50.6	36.6
1969	1,749	27,943**	1,468	25,252	2,829	67,287	61.8	42.0	51.9	38.0
1970	1,780	29,635**	1,494	26,933	2,896	67,564	61.5	43.9	51.6	39.9
1971	1,766	29,458**	1,482	26,706	2,943	68,821	60.0	42.8	50.3	38.8
1972	1,740	28,954**	1,461	26,145	3,015	70,242	57.7	41.2	48.5	37.2
1973	1,770	28,223**	1,486	25,451	3,077	69,322	57.5	40.7	48.3	36.7
1974	1,799	29,684**	1,510	26,886	3,130	69,972	57.5	42.4	48.2	38.4

* Estimated and based on data from: USOE Residence and Migration of College Students Fall 1968: Analytic Report.

Source of USA Data: USOE Projections of Educational Statistics to 1982-83 (1973 Edition).

** Assumes that 4% of High School Graduates go outside the State (4.04% in 1963 and 4.22% in 1968).

the inclination of high school graduates to attend college. The number of entering freshmen is closely related to high school graduates entering in the fall following graduation, but for a number of reasons, the former group is not composed entirely of individuals in the latter group. Any group of entering freshmen includes many individuals who, following a considerable time lapse after high school graduation, enter college for the first time.

North Carolina's percentage of high school graduates entering college increased roughly one percent per year from 1963 to 1968. Since then, however, the percent has fluctuated up and down around a mean of about 42%. The national trend shows a higher going rate that peaked in 1969 at 61.8% and appears to have stabilized at around 57.5% - about 15 percentage points above North Carolina's rate.

3. Ratio of College Enrollment to College Age Population (18-21)

Another indicator of college going rate is the ratio of college enrollment to college age population (18-21). Table 13 compares this national and North Carolina percent of college enrollment to college age population. The national as well as the North Carolina percentage has been relatively stable during the past few years, with a slight increase in both categories in 1974.

Regardless of which measure one uses, North Carolina still has a relatively low college going rate. One should note, however, that since 1965, the rate of increase in North Carolina's going rate, by either measure, has been somewhat faster than that of the U.S. as a whole.

4. Ratio of In-State (N.C. Resident) College Enrollment to Extended College Age Population (18-23): The In-State Going Rates

Another going-rate measure that gives an indication of the percentage of "potential college students" that might enroll in college is the ratio of North Carolina resident college enrollment to the North Carolina six-year cumulative

TABLE 13. COMPARISON OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENT OF 18-21 COLLEGE AGE POPULATION, 1965-74

Year	18-21 College Age Population		Enrollment		% of College Age Pop. Enrolled	
	USA	N.C.	USA	N.C.	USA	N.C.
	(000)		(000)			
1965	12,309	370,600	5,921	104,852	48.1%	28.3%
1966	13,065	389,300	6,390	112,805	48.9	29.0
1967	13,798	409,900	6,912	120,558	50.0	29.4
1968	14,301	416,400	7,513	126,839	52.5	32.9
1969	14,236	415,800	8,005	132,135	56.2	31.8
1970	14,616	418,266	8,581	140,485	58.7	33.6
1971	14,966	423,800	8,949	146,007	59.8	34.5
1972	15,500	433,000	9,215	148,025	59.5	34.2
1973	16,000	438,000	9,385	150,261	58.6	34.3
1974	16,100	443,500	9,568	157,678	59.4	35.6

high school graduates. The denominator of this going rate is a proxy for the extended college age population (18-23) and appears to be a better age structure representation of college enrollment than is the 18-21 age group. Table 14 shows the trend in this ratio from 1965 to 1974. The total in-state going rate ratio has increased from .241 in 1965 to .295 in 1974. This trend coincides somewhat with the decrease in the percentage of non-resident students enrolled in North Carolina institutions. (Since 1969, the percentage of out-of-state students in all North Carolina institutions has decreased from 28.7% to 22.5%; see Table 8.) Most of this shift has occurred in The University of North Carolina. This can be seen in The University of North Carolina in-state going-rate ratio which has increased from .150 in 1965 to .204 in 1974. During the same time period, the private in-state going-rate ratio for the private institutions has decreased from .083 to a stabilized figure of around .064.

TABLE 14. RATIO OF IN-STATE (N.C. RESIDENTS) ENROLLMENT TO SIX-YEAR CUMULATIVE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 1965-74: THE IN-STATE GOING RATE

Year	Six-Year Cumulative High School Graduates	In-State Enrollment				In-State Going Rate (Ratio of In-State Enrollment to Cumulative High School Graduates)			
		UNC	Public	Private	Total	UNC	Public	Private	Total
1965	312,533	46,818	49,364	25,824	75,188	.150	.158	.083	.241
1966	333,423	50,052	54,193	25,763	79,956	.150	.163	.077	.240
1967	349,945	52,976	58,840	25,803	84,643	.151	.169	.074	.243
1968	359,817	55,775	63,328	25,850	89,178	.155	.174	.071	.245
1969	383,660	59,772	68,576	25,696	94,272	.156	.179	.067	.246
1970	398,118	65,894	76,557	25,567	102,124	.165	.192	.064	.256
1971	399,538	70,942	80,802	26,799	107,601	.178	.202	.067	.269
1972	403,599	74,544	84,299	26,366	110,665	.185	.209	.065	.274
1973	407,911	78,295	88,758	25,842	114,600	.192	.218	.063	.281
1974	413,206	84,513	95,510	26,620	122,130	.204	.231	.064	.295

III. Enrollment Projections

A. Past Projections and Methodologies

Past enrollment projections have shown varying degrees of accuracy (see Table 15). Ronald Thompson in 1961 under-projected the 1974 enrollment by 8.2% for his high projection and by 39% for his low projection. The actual enrollment was above the range that had been projected. In the next year, 1962, Horace Hamilton also under-projected the actual 1974 enrollment by 4.6% for the high and by 22% for the low projection. Hamilton's 1965 projection, on the other hand, was overly optimistic, over-projecting actual 1974 enrollments by 24.8%. The first two projections underestimated actual enrollment in every case. This was not due to a failure to recognize that the population base was going to expand, but was caused by an underestimate of the percent of the age group which would enroll in college.

The most recently published projection for statewide enrollment is that of Eun Sul Lee made in 1967. As can be seen in Table 15, Lee's projections have been very accurate compared to the projections just mentioned. His greatest deviation to date was in 1971, when he under-predicted total college enrollment by 2.8%. Closer analysis of Lee's projection reveals, however, that his projected partitioning between public and private institutions is not so accurate. For instance, Lee projected 103,510 public and 53,900 private institutional enrollments for 1974. The actual enrollments for these two sectors were 108,638 and 49,040 respectively (5% over the projections for the public institutions and 10% under them for the private institutions). For the 16 constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, Lee projected 86,810 while 97,031 actually enrolled in 1974 (a 10.5% under-projection).

One additional problem with Lee's projections is his failure to partition enrollments between North Carolina residents and non-residents. Lee made the implicit assumption that non-resident enrollment would continue to grow in a

TABLE 15. COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SERIES OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year	Actual Enrollment	Thompson's Projection, 1961[1] High (Series B)	Thompson's Projection, 1961[1] Low (Series A)	Hamilton's Projection, 1962[2] High	Hamilton's Projection, 1962[2] Low	Hamilton's Projection, 1965[3]	Lee's Projection, 1968[4]	Sum of Institutional Projections, 1967[5]
1958	60,073							
1959	63,388							
1960	67,573							
1961	75,201	74,965	72,288					
1962	80,804	79,797	74,294	80,479	79,493			
1963	86,085	83,010	74,709	83,917	81,858			
1964	93,433	88,353	76,953	88,936	85,570			
1965	104,852	96,039	81,033	98,739	93,299	107,800		
1966	112,805	103,994	85,086	107,199	99,727	121,100		
1967	120,558	112,121	89,038	111,879	103,504	133,200		
1968	126,839	116,652	89,990	116,757	106,065	143,000	126,360	129,429
1969	132,135	120,558	90,418	120,930	107,631	151,100	131,660	138,659
1970	140,485	124,415	90,790	125,749	109,720	160,000	136,890	146,354
1971	146,007	129,866	92,273	131,497	112,640	169,500	141,880	153,245
1972	148,025	135,324	93,686	137,770	115,917	179,600	147,460	161,294
1973	150,261	139,562	94,205	144,055	119,233	188,300	152,550	168,362
1974	157,308	144,405	95,906	150,063	122,180	196,300	157,410	175,422
1975		147,384	94,747	155,149	124,113	205,000	162,440	181,875

[1]Ronald B. Thompson, Enrollment Projections for Higher Education 1961-1978, American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, Sept. 1961, p. 23.

[2]C. Horace Hamilton, Projections of Fall Enrollment in North Carolina Colleges and Universities, 1962-1980, Progress Report RS-41, North Carolina State University Agricultural Experiment Station, February 1962.

[3]C. Horace Hamilton, Projections of Fall Enrollment in North Carolina Colleges and Universities, Progress Report RS-46, North Carolina State University Agricultural Experiment Station, January 1965.

[4]Eun Sul Lee, College Enrollments and Projections in North Carolina, North Carolina Board of Higher Education, May, 1968.

[5]Projections reported by the institutions to the North Carolina Board of Higher Education in late 1966.

fashion similar to the pattern of its growth prior to 1967. If this assumption had come true, total out-of-state student enrollment would have been at least 47,000 (29.8% of the total). This past fall, 35,548 non-residents enrolled in North Carolina institutions of higher education (11,452 fewer than Lee projected).

Lee's and Hamilton's projections were determined by using the cohort-survival method. This technique is based on the extent to which a cohort (a group of students having a similar classification trait) survives by class. The survival ratio is computed for a series of cohorts of successive years, and a trend is established in order to determine college enrollment for each year. Thompson's projections employed what is called the ratio method. The ratio method basically consists of deriving future estimates of college enrollments on the basis of predetermined projected ratios (ratio of enrollment to college age population) applied to one or more larger "predictor" populations (the 18-21 college age population in Thompson's case). One shortcoming of this procedure is the difficulty of making accurate forecasts of the predictor population.

In summary, most projection procedures employed in making estimates of future enrollments in North Carolina higher education have experienced at best modest success. Lee's aggregate total statewide projections appear to have been the most successful, but closer scrutiny of these projections show that his projected partitioning between resident and non-resident and between public and private leaves much to be desired. Because of the shortcomings of the techniques used previously, a different projection technique is employed in the next section.

B. General Assumptions of Projection Techniques

In the case of both the ratio and cohort-survival methods, the fundamental assumption is that enrollment will bear an ascertainable proportion to some other "driving" quantity. One might say that the ratio method is fundamentally the same as the cohort-survival method. In the former, we are defining our cohort to be

the total enrollment, and survival or transition takes place from the predictor population to college enrollment. Of course, in the cohort-survival method the cohorts are usually based on classes, and transitions (survival) take place from class to class.

Both methods operate on the basic assumption that future projections should indicate what the general or mean trend of enrollment will be in light of past trends. Extension of these trends may be modified, however, by certain secondary assumptions regarding future social, economic, and political factors affecting education.

In applying both techniques in North Carolina, the basic cohorts have been defined based on in-state and out-of-state enrollment. For instance, Thompson looked at total headcount enrollment as a function of 18-21 college age population. Similarly, Lee and Hamilton both defined their cohorts to include both in-state and out-of-state students by level of instruction.

C. Methodology Used in Projections: Modified Ratio Method

Since 1967, there has been a growing need to project in-state and out-of-state students separately. This emphasis on partitioning total projections by residence status has been encouraged for several reasons. Two are 1) the differential between in-state and out-of-state tuition rates charged at the public institution, and 2) the state policy of funding scholarships for North Carolina resident students attending private colleges in this state.

The separation of total enrollment into in-state and out-of-state student components requires, of course, that the past data from which trends are established be similarly divisible according to the method used. In the case of the cohort-survival method, such a partitioning would have to be done by each class level for each year since 1965. Even though these data are available since around 1963, their reliability in the years between 1963 and 1969 is questionable. It should be noted, however, that the aggregate measure of total in-state and

out-of-state enrollment are believed to be reliable for all years. Because of lack of good in-state/out-of-state data by class prior to 1969, users of the cohort-survival method would have to employ questionable data or concentrate on the trends from 1969 onward. The ratio method, however, does not subdivide enrollment into classes, so the aggregate in-state/out-of-state data is adequate.

Because of these factors, a modified version of the ratio method is used to make in-state projections. The "predictor" population for in-state enrollment consists of a proxy for the 18-23 college age population; i.e., six-year cumulative North Carolina public high school graduates. This predictor population has two appealing advantages over the more traditionally used 18-21 college age population. First, the range of ages has been extended to cover an expected larger age spectrum going to college; and second, the cumulative high school graduations are more recent and probably more reliable than projections of population by age groups. An important limitation of the 18-21 population data is that the measures of population are taken only at ten-year intervals necessitating estimates for the intermediate years. In general, the farther away from the last year of measurement the population estimate is, the more the margin of error. Thus, the use of a more current statistic such as the number of six-year cumulative high school graduates is preferable to estimates of other population measures.

The out-of-state enrollment component of total statewide enrollment has no easily defined predictor population. To a large extent, out-of-state enrollment is a policy variable; that is, it is more directly controllable in its size and proportion than is the in-state enrollment. Because of these two factors, out-of-state enrollment will be given little emphasis and in most instances, will be assumed to remain virtually constant.

D. Enrollment Projections

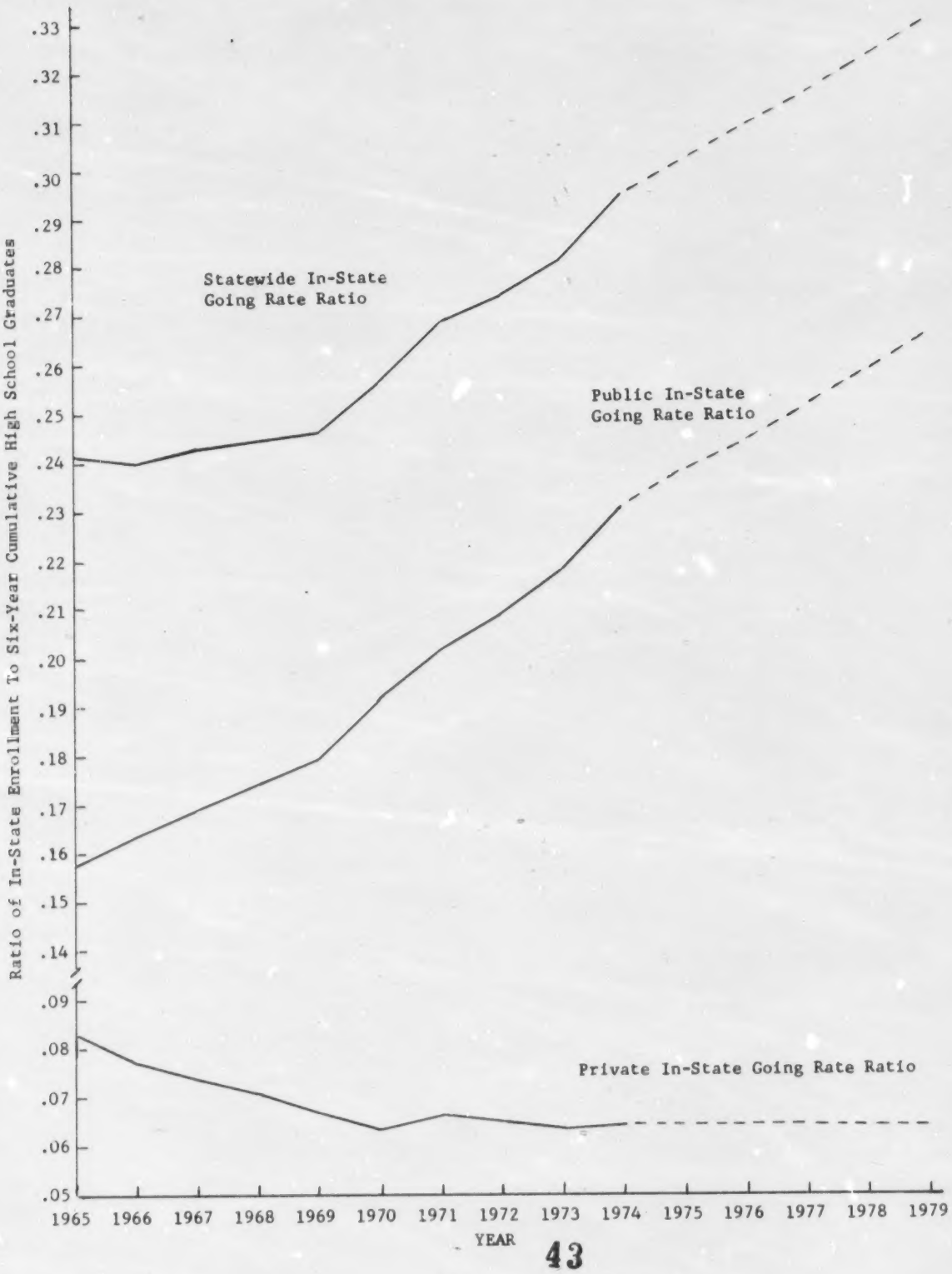
1. Statewide Resident Enrollment Projections, 1975-79

The method employed in predicting statewide (both public and private) in-state enrollments is based on the assumption that there exists and there will continue to exist a meaningful relationship between fall headcount in-state enrollments and the total number of high school graduates during the six years immediately preceding the fall semester considered (six-year cumulative high school graduates). There are two variable factors to be taken into account in using this method. One is the projection of the number of high school graduates, and the other is the determination of the ratio of the six-year cumulative high school graduates to the number who will enter college.

The projected number of high school graduates shown in Table 2 is based on unofficial Department of Public Instruction projections. Implicit in these projections is an assumed decrease in attrition in the public schools. Although not used as a variable in these projections, the gradual increase in the ratio of high school graduates to live births 18 years prior to graduation (from .60 in 1974 to .64 in 1981) illustrates the decrease in attrition.

Corresponding to the projections of high school graduates are the year-by-year projections of six-year cumulative high school graduates given also in Table 2. In-state enrollments to a certain extent directly reflect the variations in this measure of the potential pool of college enrollment. The rate at which students have attended North Carolina colleges and universities from this pool (the total in-state going rate) during the past ten years has steadily increased. Table 14 and Figure 1 give this ratio since 1965, showing that it has increased from .241 in 1965 to .295 in 1974 or an increase of .054 in ten years. Since 1969, however, the total in-state going rate has increased by .049. In other words, about 90% of the growth in this measure of in-state going rate has occurred since 1969, or since 1969 the average rate of growth in the total in-state going rate

FIGURE 1. GOING RATE RATIOS OF NORTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1965-74 ACTUAL AND 1975-79 PROJECTED



has been about .01 per year.

Two important factors that have contributed to this growth rate relate to the shift of out-of-state students to more in-state students in the public institutions and the ability of the private institutions to maintain their level of in-state enrollment since 1969. As can be seen readily from Figure 1, the public in-state going rate has increased at a rate of growth larger than the rate of growth of the total in-state going rate. On the other hand, the private in-state going rate actually declined during the first half of the 1965-74 decade and stabilized during the latter half.

The determination of the in-state going rates, of course, is a fundamental prerequisite to using the ratio method as an instrument of enrollment projection. The dynamic characteristics of these going rates are most difficult to predict because of the many causal factors that influence their temporal fluctuations. Per capita income, condition of the job market, draft quotas, availability of financial aid, student costs, and public policy are but a few of the variables influencing college going rates. To increase the total in-state going rate even more than it has increased in the past five years (at about .01 "points" per year) in the face of growing inflation, impending recession, and counter going-rate trends on a national basis seems unlikely. Conversely, the prospects of total in-state going rate being lower than the current value seems unlikely, due primarily to the fact that it would be contrary to the past trends, and the fact that the relatively low North Carolina going rate as compared to national going rates could serve as a positive force at least to maintain, if not to increase, our current total in-state going rate.

In the final analysis, the total in-state going rate to be used in making enrollment projections is, of course, determined by whatever assumptions are imposed. These assumptions are given below.

-There will be no severe social or economic shifts in the society or the state during the five-year projection period.

-There will be no drastic diminution in the availability of student places throughout the state; i.e., there will be the same basic institutional capacity throughout the planning period.

-There will be no major programmatic changes that will significantly affect college going rate trends or cause institutional shifts in enrollment.

-Adequate funding of both public and private sectors to support the projected growth of enrollment will be available.

Based on these assumptions, the in-state total going rate is projected to continue increasing at a rate of growth based on the experience of the past decade. That is, a least squares fit of this curve (straight line fit) is assumed to be an adequate representation of the total in-state ratio and is given by the top dotted line of Figure 1. This going rate will increase from .295 in 1974 to .33 in 1979, or an average annual increase of .007. This projected rate of growth is to be contrasted to the average increase of .01 per year experienced in the five-year span, 1969-74 (see Figure 1).

Multiplying the above projected total in-state going rate ratio with the projection of six-year cumulative high school graduates given in Table 2 yields the projected statewide in-state enrollments given in Table 16. These projections show a numerical growth of 14,537 in-state students by 1979-80. This represents a five-year percentage increase of 12%. From 1969 to 1974, the same length of time, total in-state enrollment increased by 27,858 students, or an approximate 30% increase. In other words, the projected rate of increase in in-state enrollment expected during the next five years is roughly one third the rate of growth experienced during the past five years.

2. Public and Private In-State (N.C. Resident) Enrollment Projections, 1975-79

The total in-state enrollment pool presented in column 4 of Table 16 is next partitioned into public and private projections based on the strategy below. This strategy assumes that the ratio of the private in-state enrollment to six-year

TABLE 16. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IN-STATE (N. C. RESIDENTS) HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, 1975-79

Year	Six-Year Cumulative High School Graduates (1)	In-State Enrollment				In-State Going Rate Ratio		
		Public (2)	Private (3)	Percent Private	Total (4)	Public 2+1 (5)	Private 3+1 (6)	Total 4+1 (7)
1965	312,533	49,364	25,824	34.3%	75,188	.158	.083	.241
1966	333,423	54,193	25,763	32.2	79,956	.163	.077	.240
1967	348,854	58,193	25,803	30.5	84,643	.169	.074	.243
1968	364,854	63,328	25,850	29.0	89,178	.174	.071	.245
1969	383,660	68,576	25,696	27.3	94,272	.179	.067	.246
1970	398,118	76,557	25,567	25.0	102,124	.192	.064	.256
1971	399,538	80,802	26,799	24.9	107,601	.202	.067	.269
1972	403,599	84,299	26,366	23.8	110,665	.209	.065	.274
1973	407,911	88,758	25,842	22.5	114,600	.218	.063	.281
1974	413,206	95,510	26,620	21.8	122,130	.231	.064	.295
1975	414,821	98,723	26,600	21.2	125,323	.238	.064	.302
1976	415,857	101,586	26,600	20.8	128,186	.244	.064	.308
1977	415,836	104,408	26,600	20.3	131,008	.251	.064	.315
1978	414,494	107,205	26,600	19.9	133,805	.259	.064	.323
1979	414,672	110,067	26,600	19.4	136,667	.266	.064	.330

Assumptions/Notes

1. The total in-state enrollment projections are based on increasing the total in-state going rate ratio at a rate based on the actual increase experienced in the 1965-74 decade.
2. The private in-state enrollment projections are based on holding the private in-state going rate ratio constant at its 1974 value of .064.
3. The public in-state enrollment projections are based on the difference between the total projections and the private projections.

cumulative North Carolina public high school graduates, referred to henceforth as the "private in-state going-rate ratio," will remain constant at its 1974 value of .064. The "public in-state going rate ratio" is assumed to grow at a rate determined by taking the difference between the total going rate and the private going rate. These two going rate ratios are used to produce the public and private projections given in columns 2 and 3 respectively in Table 16.

3. Statewide Total Projections, 1975-79

Public Sector Non-Resident Projections Assumptions

As noted elsewhere in this report, the percent of non-resident enrollment in the public institutions has declined steadily since 1967. The numbers of out-of-state students for the past two years appear, however, to have stabilized. Both non-resident entering freshman and graduate student enrollments increased during the past year (entering freshmen by 6.4% and graduate students by 1.4%). The determination as to the extent to which this trend will persist is problematic.

As intimated previously, non-resident enrollment in the public sector is in large measure controlled by public policy. That is, the decline since 1967 can be attributed largely to overt actions such as the increase in non-resident tuition in 1971 and stricter admission requirements imposed by many of the public institutions in the late sixties. Because of these factors, the projections to follow will be based on reducing non-resident enrollment in the public sector to around 11.3% of the total by 1976 and holding at this percentage until 1979.

Private Sector Non-Resident Projections Assumptions

From 1965 to 1969, the percentage of non-resident students enrolled in private institutions climbed from about 41% to approximately 46%. This percentage has remained relatively constant at 46% since 1969. The projections to follow assume that the non-resident enrollment in the private sector will be 46% for the entire planning period.

Total Projections, 1975-79

The following table shows total headcount projections through 1979 partitioned between the public and private sectors. They show a total enrollment growth of about 2% per year for the next five years. (This compares with total enrollment growth averaging about 4% a year from 1969 to 1974.)

4. Extended Statewide Enrollment Projections, 1975-89

Projections beyond a five-year planning period are difficult to make with great reliability. The declining birth rate North Carolina is now experiencing and the impending reduction in the number of high school graduates starting in the early eighties, however, calls for projections beyond 1979. Table 18 gives statewide projections to 1989 based on three different going-rate assumptions given at the botton of the table.

If Series A projections are realized, the total statewide enrollment will be in the neighborhood of 179,700 by 1989. This, of course, represents an annual growth in the going rate equivalent to that realized in the 1965-74 decade. It also represents an average annual percentage increase of total enrollment of just under 1% per year. By 1989, the total in-state going rate would be .40, which is about a 35% increase in the going rate over the current value of .295. It is felt by some researchers that this kind of growth in the going rate is unrealistic, and that the rate most probably will level off prior to 1989. Determining when this rate will level off is problematic.

The Series B projections rest on less optimistic assumptions concerning the going rate and tend to be a compromise between no growth and the accelerating growth rate used in Series A. This set of projections shows a leveling off of statewide enrollment in the first half of the eighties with a decrease forecasted through 1989. This enrollment projection for 1989 of 165,055 is approximately 7,400 greater than the 1974 enrollment of 157,678.

Series C projections assume that no acceleration of the in-state going rate will occur after 1979, and starting in the early eighties, drastic reductions

TABLE 17. TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, 1975-79

YEAR	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			STATEWIDE		
	In-State	Out-of-State	Total	In-State	Out-of-State	Total	In-State	Out-of State	Total
1973	88,758	12,620	101,378	25,842	23,041	48,883	114,600	35,661	150,261
1974	95,510	13,128	108,638	26,620	22,420	49,040	122,130	35,548	157,678
1975	98,723	12,814	111,537	26,600	22,660	49,260	125,323	35,474	160,797
1976	101,586	12,906	114,492	26,600	22,660	49,260	128,186	35,566	163,752
1977	104,408	13,280	117,688	26,600	22,660	49,260	131,008	35,940	166,948
1978	107,205	13,622	120,827	26,600	22,660	49,260	133,805	36,282	170,087
1979	110,067	13,994	124,061	26,600	22,660	49,260	136,667	36,654	173,321

Assumptions/Notes

In-State

1. The total in-state enrollment projections are based on increasing the total in-state going rate ratio at a rate based on the actual increase experienced in the 1965-74 decade.

2. The private in-state enrollment projections are based on holding the private in-state going rate ratio constant at its 1974 value of .064.

3. The public in-state enrollment projections are based on the difference between the total projections and the private projections.

Out-of-State

1. Public out-of-state enrollment projections are based on the assumption that out-of-state enrollment will decline to 11.3% of total public enrollment by 1976 and then remain at this percentage of total until 1979.

2. Private out-of-state enrollment projections are based on the assumption that out-of-state enrollment will remain constant at 46% of their total enrollment.

TABLE 18. TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1989-90

	1974-75 ACTUAL	1979-80	1984-85 Series A	1984-85 Series B	1984-85 Series C	1989-90 Series A	1989-90 Series B	1989-90 Series C
SECTOR:								
UNC	97,031	110,156	120,505	113,320	106,510	122,590	109,450	97,050
Military Centers	2,193	2,420	2,430	2,270	2,130	2,460	2,195	1,945
Community Colleges	9,414	11,485	11,650	10,950	10,295	11,850	10,575	9,300
Total Public	108,638	124,061	134,585	126,540	118,935	136,900	122,220	108,375
Total Private	49,040	49,260	47,000	47,000	47,000	42,835	42,835	42,835
Statewide Total	157,678	173,321	181,585	173,540	165,935	179,735	165,055	151,210
Six-Year Cumulative High School Grads.	413,206	414,672	396,600	396,600	396,600	361,400	361,400	361,400

Assumptions/Notes:

1. Out-of-State Enrollment
   Public: Out-of-state enrollment assumed to be 11.3% of total public enrollment for all series.
   Private: Out-of-state enrollment assumed to be 46% of total private enrollment for all series.

2. In-State Enrollment
   Public: Series A assumes that the in-state going rate will continue to increase at the same rate of increase experienced during the 1965-74 decade.
   Series B assumes that the in-state going rate will continue to increase at the same rate of increase experienced during the 1965-74 decade until 1980 when it will begin to grow at one half this rate.
   Series C assumes that the in-state going rate will continue to increase at same rate of increase experienced during the 1965-74 decade until 1980 when it will remain constant at the 1979-80 in-state going rate.
   Private: All series assume that the in-state going rate will reflect the constant in-state going rate experienced during the last half of the 1965-74 decade.

3. The partition of public sector enrollments between UNC, military centers and the community college system is based approximately on the current percent distribution.

in total statewide enrollments are forecasted. That is, the set of projections are, for the most part, a mirror image of the six-year cumulative high school graduation pool. If this set of projections is realized, the total college enrollment will decrease by about 6,500 students by 1989.

E. Enrollment Projections to 1979-80 By Public Senior Institutions and By Sector

Projections of headcount and full-time equivalent enrollments have been made for the 16 constituent campuses of The University of North Carolina, the military centers associated with The University, the community colleges sector, the private junior and senior sectors, and the Bible colleges and seminary. These estimates have been based on the assumptions that prevailed in previous parts of this report, e.g., the assumed relationship between six-year cumulative high school graduates and the number of in-state college enrollees. Further, these projections are also based on patterns and trends established by each of these institutions (or sectors) concerning the percentages of students accommodated for the past ten years and a correlation analysis of these patterns and trends with the years considered in the time period. All institutions, with the exception of The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, are projected to grow at relatively modest rates during the next five years. The essentially stable enrollment projections for UNC-Chapel Hill are predicated on their own policy to limit enrollments to around 20,000.

The full-time equivalent student projections for the 16 campuses of The University of North Carolina are based on the projected fall headcount enrollments, using historically derived ratios of fall headcounts to average annual full-time equivalent. The projected full-time equivalent figures for 1975-76 and 1976-77 coincide with the enrollment requests submitted to the 1975 General Assembly.

Again, it must be understood that major additions or deletions of institutions would violate the assumptions on which these projections are based and that the additions or deletions of such institutions could alter these estimates. As

planning tools, these projections must, of course, be regularly revised to take into account the additional experience of each institution as well as any changes in the assumptions on which the present projections are based.

In addition to the assumptions previously made in this report, the following assumptions are also implicit in the projections to follow.

- -The projected percentage distribution of public in-state enrollment among the three public subsectors is to approximate the 1974 distribution of 88% University of North Carolina, 2% military centers and 10% community colleges.
- -The projected percentage distribution of the private total enrollment among the junior, senior, Bible colleges and seminary is to remain at the same as experienced in 1974, i.e., 12%, 85% and 3% respectively.
- -The percentage of graduate enrollment in the public sector is assumed to grow gradually from around 16% of total public enrollment in 1974 to around 17% in 1979. This same percentage for the private senior institutions and seminary is assumed to be constant at its current value of 12% of total private senior and seminary enrollment.

The following six tables (Tables 19-24) show actual 1974 enrollments and five-year projections to 1979-80 for each of the 16 campuses of The University of North Carolina and aggregate enrollments for the remaining public and private subsectors. Total headcount enrollments for The University of North Carolina are shown in Figure 2. Finally, the last table of this chapter, Table 25, compares the above projections with projections provided by the institutions in their long-range plans. For some institutions whose enrollment projections are incomplete or still under review, estimates are provided based on the latest available information.

TABLE 19. ACTUAL ENROLLMENTS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1974-75
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1974 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL 1974-75)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	6,704	758	7,462	456	96	552	7,160	854	8,014
Full-Time Equivalent	6,195	535	6,730	405	75	480	6,600	610	7,210
East Carolina									
Headcount	8,577	1,391	9,968	1,280	93	1,373	9,857	1,484	11,341
Full-Time Equivalent	7,861	916	8,777	1,170	71	1,241	9,031	987	10,018
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,104	-	1,104	162	-	162	1,266	-	1,266
Full-Time Equivalent	1,020	-	1,020	150	-	150	1,170	-	1,170
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,701	-	1,701	147	-	147	1,848	-	1,848
Full-Time Equivalent	1,675	-	1,675	125	-	125	1,800	-	1,800
N.C. A and T									
Headcount	3,441	739	4,180	723	34	757	4,164	773	4,937
Full-Time Equivalent	3,287	317	3,604	704	20	724	3,991	337	4,328
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,215	733	3,948	374	69	443	3,589	802	4,391
Full-Time Equivalent	3,034	572	3,606	317	77	394	3,351	649	4,000
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	153	-	153	226	-	226	379	-	379
Full-Time Equivalent*	250	-	250	290	-	290	540	-	540
N.C. State									
Headcount	11,806	1,787	13,593	1,310	848	2,158	13,116	2,635	15,751
Full-Time Equivalent	10,209	1,183	11,392	1,213	606	1,819	11,422	1,789	13,211
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,797		1,797	68		68	1,865		1,865
Full-Time Equivalent	1,650		1,650	60		60	1,710		1,710
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,065	-	1,065	61	-	61	1,126	-	1,126
Full-Time Equivalent	924	-	924	51	-	51	975	-	975
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,425	2,619	13,044	2,266	1,841	4,107	12,691	4,460	17,151
Full-Time Equivalent	9,885	2,015	11,900	1,990	1,295	3,285	11,875	3,310	15,185
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	994	1,184	2,178	74	549	623	1,068	1,733	2,801
Full-Time Equivalent	1,145	1,859	3,004	78	559	637	1,223	2,418	3,641
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	5,429	1,010	6,439	202	15	217	5,631	1,025	6,656
Full-Time Equivalent	4,935	465	5,400	145	5	150	5,080	470	5,550
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	5,670	2,154	7,824	661	274	935	6,331	2,428	8,759
Full-Time Equivalent	5,076	1,366	6,442	633	225	858	5,709	1,591	7,300
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	2,743	-	2,743	107	-	107	2,850	-	2,850
Full-Time Equivalent	2,354	-	2,354	86	-	86	2,440	-	2,440
Western Carolina									
Headcount	4,646	855	5,501	361	72	433	5,007	927	5,934
Full-Time Equivalent	4,190	460	4,650	295	35	330	4,485	495	4,980
Winston-Salem									
Headcount	1,813	-	1,813	149	-	149	1,962	-	1,962
Full-Time Equivalent	1,630	-	1,630	125	-	125	1,755	-	1,755
UNC Total									
Headcount	71,283	13,230	84,513	8,627	3,891	12,518	79,910	17,121	97,031
Full-Time Equivalent	65,320	9,688	75,008	7,837	2,968	10,805	73,157	12,656	85,813
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,928	217	2,145	-	48	48	1,928	265	2,193
Community Colleges									
Headcount	8,852	-	8,852	562	-	562	9,414	-	9,414
Public									
Headcount	82,063	13,447	95,510	9,189	3,939	13,128	91,252	17,386	108,638
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,387	-	4,387	1,673	-	1,673	6,060	-	6,060
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,801	1,578	21,379	17,348	2,910	20,258	37,149	4,488	41,637
Private									
Headcount	24,188	1,578	25,766	19,021	2,910	21,931	43,209	4,488	47,697
Statewide Total									
Headcount	106,251	15,025	121,276	28,210	6,849	35,059	134,461	21,874	156,335
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	470	384	854	222	267	489	692	651	1,343

*Includes High School Students.

TABLE 20. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1975-76
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1975 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR AVERAGE ANNUAL 1975-76)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	6,759	771	7,530	402	95	497	7,161	866	8,027
Full-Time Equivalent	6,235	575	6,810	365	75	440	6,600	650	7,250
East Carolina									
Headcount	8,716	1,395	10,111	1,299	94	1,393	10,015	1,489	11,504
Full-Time Equivalent	7,971	929	8,900	1,169	71	1,240	9,140	1,000	10,140
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,117	-	1,117	174	-	174	1,291	-	1,291
Full-Time Equivalent	1,030	-	1,030	160	-	160	1,190	-	1,190
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,744	-	1,744	147	-	147	1,891	-	1,891
Full-Time Equivalent	1,725	-	1,725	125	-	125	1,850	-	1,850
N.C. A and T									
Headcount	3,462	655	4,117	715	32	747	4,177	687	4,864
Full-Time Equivalent	3,274	316	3,590	690	20	710	3,964	336	4,300
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,136	746	3,882	337	71	408	3,473	817	4,290
Full-Time Equivalent	3,000	580	3,580	300	60	360	3,300	640	3,940
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	153	-	153	220	-	220	373	-	373
Full-Time Equivalent*	275	-	275	275	-	275	550	-	550
N.C. State									
Headcount	12,290	1,986	14,276	1,385	859	2,244	13,675	2,845	16,520
Full-Time Equivalent	10,669	1,331	12,000	1,264	586	1,850	11,933	1,917	13,850
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,820	-	1,820	73	-	73	1,893	-	1,893
Full-Time Equivalent	1,640	-	1,640	60	-	60	1,700	-	1,700
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,120	-	1,120	62	-	62	1,182	-	1,182
Full-Time Equivalent	1,000	-	1,000	55		55	1,055	-	1,055
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,515	2,760	13,275	2,084	1,744	3,828	12,599	4,504	17,103
Full-Time Equivalent	9,875	2,150	12,025	1,900	1,200	3,100	11,775	3,350	15,125
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	975	1,254	2,229	79	562	641	1,054	1,816	2,870
Full-Time Equivalent	1,157	1,963	3,120	82	583	665	1,239	2,546	3,785
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	5,759	1,132	6,891	245	14	259	6,004	1,146	7,150
Full-Time Equivalent	5,197	543	5,740	192	8	200	5,389	551	5,940
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	5,985	2,294	8,279	630	295	925	6,615	2,589	9,204
Full-Time Equivalent	5,340	1,460	6,800	600	240	840	5,940	1,700	7,640
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	2,930	-	2,930	101	-	101	3,031	-	3,031
Full-Time Equivalent	2,470	-	2,470	85	-	85	2,555	-	2,555
Western Carolina									
Headcount	4,891	830	5,721	338	67	405	5,229	897	6,126
Full-Time Equivalent	4,300	480	4,780	285	25	310	4,585	505	5,090
Winston-Salem									
Headcount	1,838	-	1,838	142	-	142	1,980	-	1,980
Full Time Equivalent	1,665		1,665	125	-	125	1,790	-	1,790
UNC Total									
Headcount	73,210	13,823	87,033	8,433	3,833	12,266	81,643	17,656	99,299
Full-Time Equivalent	66,823	10,327	77,150	7,732	2,868	10,600	74,555	13,195	87,750
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,786	364	2,150	48	-	48	1,834	364	2,198
Community Colleges									
Headcount	9,540	-	9,540	500	-	500	10,040	-	10,040
Public									
Headcount	84,536	14,187	98,723	8,981	3,833	12,814	93,517	18,020	111,537
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,225	-	4,225	1,685	-	1,685	5,910	-	5,910
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,960	1,590	21,550	17,610	2,875	20,485	37,570	4,465	42,035
Private									
Headcount	24,185	1,590	25,775	19,295	2,875	22,170	43,480	4,465	47,945
Statewide Total									
Headcount	108,721	15,777	124,498	28,276	6,708	34,984	136,997	22,485	159,482
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	455	370	825	225	265	490	680	635	1,315

*Includes High School Students.

TABLE 21. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1976-77
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1976 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR AVERAGE ANNUAL 1976-77)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	6,922	817	7,739	358	95	453	7,280	912	8,192
Full-Time Equivalent	6,375	625	7,000	325	75	400	6,700	700	7,400
East Carolina									
Headcount	8,823	1,411	10,234	1,299	94	1,393	10,122	1,505	11,627
Full-Time Equivalent	8,061	939	9,000	1,169	71	1,240	9,230	1,010	10,240
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,130	-	1,130	186	-	186	1,316	-	1,316
Full-Time Equivalent	1,040	-	1,040	175	-	175	1,215	-	1,215
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,788	-	1,788	147	-	147	1,935	-	1,935
Full-Time Equivalent	1,775	-	1,775	125	-	125	1,900	-	1,900
N.C. A and T									
Headcount	3,521	664	4,185	715	32	747	4,236	696	4,932
Full-Time Equivalent	3,350	320	3,670	690	20	710	4,040	340	4,380
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,227	761	3,988	333	70	403	3,560	831	4,391
Full-Time Equivalent	3,058	592	3,650	291	59	350	3,349	651	4,000
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	156	-	156	220	-	220	376	-	376
Full-Time Equivalent*	293	-	293	282	-	282	575	-	575
N.C. State									
Headcount	12,459	2,137	14,596	1,417	894	2,311	13,876	3,031	16,907
Full-Time Equivalent	10,817	1,433	12,250	1,291	609	1,900	12,108	2,042	14,150
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,820	-	1,820	73	-	73	1,893	-	1,893
Full-Time Equivalent	1,640	-	1,640	60	-	60	1,700	-	1,700
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,147		1,147	67		67	1,214	-	1,214
Full-Time Equivalent	1,040		1,040	60		60	1,100	-	1,100
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,533	2,762	13,295	2,087	1,746	3,833	12,620	4,508	17,128
Full-Time Equivalent	9,875	2,150	12,025	1,900	1,200	3,100	11,775	3,350	15,125
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	1,008	1,335	2,343	79	573	652	1,087	1,908	2,995
Full-Time Equivalent	1,182	2,068	3,250	80	595	675	1,262	2,663	3,925
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	6,181	1,188	7,369	242	16	258	6,423	1,204	7,627
Full-Time Equivalent	5,590	565	6,155	190	10	200	5,780	575	6,355
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	6,206	2,582	8,788	608	326	934	6,814	2,908	9,722
Full-Time Equivalent	5,507	1,643	7,150	580	260	840	6,087	1,903	7,990
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	3,099	-	3,099	101	-	101	3,200	-	3,200
Full-Time Equivalent	2,590	-	2,590	85	-	85	2,675	-	2,675
Western Carolina									
Headcount	4,997	954	5,951	327	67	394	5,324	1,021	6,345
Full-Time Equivalent	4,370	540	4,910	275	25	300	4,645	565	5,210
Winston-Salem									
Headcount	1,878	-	1,878	146	-	146	2,024	-	2,024
Full-Time Equivalent	1,700	-	1,700	130	-	130	1,830	-	1,830
UNC Total									
Headcount	74,895	14,611	89,506	8,405	3,913	12,318	83,300	18,524	101,824
Full-Time Equivalent	68,263	10,875	79,138	7,708	2,924	10,632	75,971	13,799	89,770
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,786	364	2,150	68	-	68	1,854	364	2,218
Community Colleges									
Headcount	9,930	-	9,930	520	-	520	10,450	-	10,450
Public									
Headcount	86,611	14,975	101,586	8,993	3,913	12,906	95,604	18,888	114,492
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,225	-	4,225	1,685	-	1,685	5,910		5,910
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,960	1,590	21,550	17,610	2,875	20,485	37,570	4,465	42,035
Private									
Headcount	24,185	1,590	25,775	19,295	2,875	22,170	43,480	4,465	47,945
Statewide Total									
Headcount	110,796	16,565	127,369	38,288	6,788	35,076	139,084	23,353	162,437
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	455	370	825	225	265	490	680	635	1,315

*Includes High School Students.

TABLE 22. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1977-78
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1977 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR AVERAGE ANNUAL 1977-78)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	7,005	925	7,930	365	100	465	7,370	1,025	8,395
Full-Time Equivalent	6,445	740	7,185	330	80	410	6,775	820	7,595
East Carolina									
Headcount	9,060	1,450	10,510	1,355	90	1,445	10,415	1,540	11,955
Full-Time Equivalent	8,260	960	9,220	1,220	70	1,290	9,480	1,030	10,510
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,165	-	1,165	195	-	195	1,360	-	1,360
Full-Time Equivalent	1,075	-	1,075	185	-	185	1,260	-	1,260
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,855	-	1,855	155	-	155	2,010	-	2,010
Full-Time Equivalent	1,835	-	1,835	135	-	135	1,970	-	1,970
N.C. A and T									
Headcount	3,615	730	4,345	745	35	780	4,360	765	5,125
Full-Time Equivalent	3,470	350	3,820	720	20	740	4,190	370	4,560
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,325	785	4,110	350	70	420	3,675	855	4,530
Full-Time Equivalent	3,120	610	3,730	330	60	390	3,450	670	4,120
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	160	-	160	225	-	225	385	-	385
Full-Time Equivalent*	300	-	300	285	-	285	585	-	585
N.C. State University									
Headcount	12,730	2,280	15,010	1,520	920	2,440	14,250	3,200	17,450
Full-Time Equivalent	11,055	1,530	12,585	1,375	625	2,000	12,430	2,155	14,585
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,855	-	1,855	75	-	75	1,930	-	1,930
Full-Time Equivalent	1,670	-	1,670	65	-	65	1,735	-	1,735
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,200	-	1,200	75	-	75	1,275	-	1,275
Full-Time Equivalent	1,090	-	1,090	65	-	65	1,155	-	1,155
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,527	2,815	13,342	2,080	1,700	3,780	12,607	4,515	17,122
Full-Time Equivalent	9,952	2,166	12,118	1,903	1,139	3,042	11,855	3,305	15,160
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	1,030	1,401	2,431	82	578	660	1,112	1,979	3,091
Full-Time Equivalent	1,223	2,211	3,434	82	604	686	1,305	2,815	4,120
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	6,500	1,240	7,740	265	15	280	6,765	1,255	8,020
Full-Time Equivalent	5,885	585	6,470	205	10	215	6,090	595	6,685
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	6,360	2,750	9,110	665	355	1,020	7,025	3,105	10,130
Full-Time Equivalent	5,620	1,750	7,370	635	280	915	6,255	2,030	8,285
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	3,230	-	3,230	105	-	105	3,335	-	3,335
Full-Time Equivalent	2,680	-	2,680	90	-	90	2,770	-	2,770
Western Carolina									
Headcount	5,050	985	6,035	335	65	400	5,385	1,050	6,435
Full-Time Equivalent	4,405	555	4,960	280	25	305	4,685	580	5,265
Winston Salem									
Headcount	1,930	-	1,930	155	-	155	2,085	-	2,085
Full-Time Equivalent	1,750	-	1,750	135	-	135	1,885	-	1,885
UNC Total									
Headcount	76,597	15,361	91,958	8,747	3,928	12,675	85,344	19,289	104,633
Full-Time Equivalent	69,835	11,457	81,292	8,040	2,913	10,953	77,875	14,370	92,245
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,830	370	2,200	70	-	70	1,900	370	2,270
Community Colleges									
Headcount	10,250	-	10,250	535	-	535	10,785	-	10,785
Public									
Headcount	89,677	15,731	104,408	9,352	3,928	13,280	98,029	19,659	117,688
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,225	-	4,225	1,685	-	1,685	5,910	-	5,910
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,960	1,590	21,550	17,610	2,875	20,485	37,570	4,465	42,035
Private									
Headcount	24,185	1,590	25,775	19,295	2,875	22,170	43,480	4,465	47,945
Statewide Total									
Headcount	112,862	17,321	130,183	28,647	6,803	35,450	141,509	24,124	165,633
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	453	370	825	225	265	490	680	635	1,315

*Includes High School Students.

TABLE 23. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1978-79
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1978 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL 1978-79)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	7,090	1,030	8,120	370	110	480	7,460	1,140	8,600
Full-Time Equivalent	6,520	855	7,375	335	90	425	6,855	945	7,800
East Carolina									
Headcount	9,315	1,475	10,790	1,395	95	1,490	10,710	1,570	12,280
Full-Time Equivalent	8,470	980	9,450	1,255	70	1,325	9,725	1,050	10,775
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,210	-	1,210	195	-	195	1,405	-	1,405
Full-Time Equivalent	1,100	-	1,100	190	-	190	1,290	-	1,290
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,915	-	1,915	165	-	165	2,080	-	2,080
Full-Time Equivalent	1,895	-	1,895	140	-	140	2,035	-	2,035
N.C A and T									
Headcount	3,715	790	4,505	765	40	805	4,480	830	5,310
Full-Time Equivalent	3,595	375	3,970	735	25	760	4,330	400	4,730
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,425	810	4,235	360	70	430	3,785	880	4,665
Full-Time Equivalent	3,185	630	3,815	355	60	415	3,540	690	4,230
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	160	-	160	230	-	230	390	-	390
Full-Time Equivalent*	300	-	300	295	-	295	595	-	595
N.C. State University									
Headcount	13,025	2,390	15,415	1,600	975	2,575	14,625	3,365	17,990
Full-Time Equivalent	11,310	1,605	12,915	1,445	660	2,105	12,755	2,265	15,020
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,890	-	1,890	75	-	75	1,965	-	1,965
Full-Time Equivalent	1,700	-	1,700	65	-	65	1,765	-	1,765
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,265	-	1,265	75	-	75	1,340	-	1,340
Full-Time Equivalent	1,145	-	1,145	70	-	70	1,215	-	1,215
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,590	2,809	13,399	2,014	1,705	3,719	12,604	4,514	17,118
Full-Time Equivalent	10,010	2,163	12,173	1,855	1,147	3,002	11,865	3,310	15,175
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	1,059	1,447	2,506	78	595	673	1,137	2,042	3,179
Full-Time Equivalent	1,262	2,283	3,545	78	622	700	1,340	2,905	4,245
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	6,820	1,285	8,105	290	15	305	7,110	1,300	8,410
Full-Time Equivalent	6,190	600	6,790	220	10	230	6,410	610	7,020
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	6,525	2,905	9,430	715	395	1,110	7,240	3,300	10,540
Full-Time Equivalent	5,745	1,850	7,595	680	305	985	6,425	2,155	8,580
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	3,355	-	3,355	110	-	110	3,465	-	3,465
Full-Time Equivalent	2,770	-	2,770	90	-	90	2,860	-	2,860
Western Carolina									
Headcount	5,100	1,010	6,110	340	65	405	5,440	1,075	6,515
Full-Time Equivalent	4,440	565	5,005	285	30	315	4,725	595	5,320
Winston-Salem									
Headcount	1,985	-	1,985	155	-	155	2,140	-	2,140
Full-Time Equivalent	1,795	-	1,795	140	-	140	1,935	-	1,935
UNC Total									
Headcount	78,444	15,951	94,395	8,932	4,065	12,997	87,376	20,016	107,392
Full-Time Equivalent	71,432	11,906	83,338	8,233	3,019	11,252	79,665	14,925	94,590
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,885	380	2,265	75	-	75	1,960	380	2,340
Community Colleges									
Headcount	10,545	-	10,545	550	-	550	11,095	-	11,095
Public									
Headcount	90,874	16,331	107,205	9,557	4,065	13,622	100,431	20,396	120,827
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,225	-	4,225	1,685	-	1,685	5,910	-	5,910
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,960	1,590	21,550	17,610	2,875	20,485	37,570	4,465	42,035
Private									
Headcount	24,185	1,590	25,775	19,295	2,875	22,170	43,480	4,465	47,945
Statewide Total									
Headcount	115,059	17,921	132,980	28,852	6,940	35,792	143,911	24,861	168,772
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	455	370	825	225	265	490	680	635	1,315

*Includes High School Students.

TABLE 24. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND RESIDENCE STATUS, 1979-80
(HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS ARE FOR FALL 1979 AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENTS ARE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL 1979-80)

INSTITUTION	IN-STATE			OUT-OF-STATE			TOTAL		
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL
Appalachian									
Headcount	7,170	1,130	8,300	380	120	500	7,550	1,250	8,800
Full-Time Equivalent	6,590	960	7,550	340	105	445	6,930	1,065	7,995
East Carolina									
Headcount	9,565	1,505	11,070	1,435	95	1,530	11,000	1,600	12,600
Full Time Equivalent	8,680	1,000	9,680	1,290	70	1,360	9,970	1,070	11,040
Elizabeth City									
Headcount	1,250	-	1,250	200	-	200	1,450	-	1,450
Full-Time Equivalent	1,130	-	1,130	195	-	195	1,325	-	1,325
Fayetteville									
Headcount	1,980	-	1,980	170	-	170	2,150	-	2,150
Full-Time Equivalent	1,960	-	1,960	145	-	145	2,105	-	2,105
N.C. A and T									
Headcount	3,810	860	4,670	790	40	830	4,600	900	5,500
Full-Time Equivalent	3,725	405	4,130	755	25	780	4,480	430	4,910
N.C. Central									
Headcount	3,530	830	4,360	370	70	440	3,900	900	4,800
Full Time Equivalent	3,250	645	3,895	375	65	440	3,625	710	4,335
N.C. School of the Arts									
Headcount	170	-	170	235	-	235	400	-	400
Full Time Equivalent*	315	-	315	295	-	295	610	-	610
N.C. State University									
Headcount	13,320	2,500	15,820	1,680	1,030	2,710	15,000	3,530	18,530
Full Time Equivalent	11,570	1,680	13,250	1,510	700	2,210	13,080	2,380	15,460
Pembroke									
Headcount	1,920	-	1,920	75	-	75	2,000	-	2,000
Full Time Equivalent	1,730	-	1,730	65	-	65	1,795	-	1,795
UNC-Asheville									
Headcount	1,320	-	1,320	80	-	80	1,400	-	1,400
Full Time Equivalent	1,200	-	1,200	75	-	75	1,275	-	1,275
UNC-Chapel Hill (AA)									
Headcount	10,643	2,825	13,468	1,960	1,710	3,670	12,603	4,535	17,138
Full-Time Equivalent	10,066	2,172	12,238	1,809	1,163	2,972	11,875	3,335	15,210
UNC-Chapel Hill (HA)									
Headcount	1,083	1,471	2,554	79	605	684	1,162	2,076	3,238
Full-Time Equivalent	1,297	2,323	3,620	78	637	715	1,375	2,960	4,335
UNC-Charlotte									
Headcount	7,140	1,335	8,475	310	15	325	7,450	1,350	8,800
Full-Time Equivalent	6,485	625	7,110	235	10	245	6,720	635	7,355
UNC-Greensboro									
Headcount	6,680	3,070	9,750	770	430	1,200	7,450	3,500	10,950
Full Time Equivalent	5,865	1,950	7,815	730	330	1,060	6,595	2,280	8,875
UNC-Wilmington									
Headcount	3,480	-	3,480	120	-	120	3,600	-	3,600
Full-Time Equivalent	2,860	-	2,860	90	-	90	2,950	-	2,950
Western Carolina									
Headcount	5,160	1,030	6,190	340	70	410	5,500	1,100	6,600
Full-Time Equivalent	4,480	575	5,055	285	35	320	4,765	610	5,375
Winston-Salem									
Headcount	2,040	-	2,040	160	-	160	2,200	-	2,200
Full-Time Equivalent	1,845	-	1,845	145	-	145	1,990	-	1,990
UNC Total									
Headcount	80,261	16,556	96,817	9,154	4,185	13,339	89,415	20,741	110,156
Full-Time Equivalent*	73,048	12,335	85,383	8,417	3,140	11,557	81,465	15,475	96,940
Military Centers									
Headcount	1,950	390	2,340	80	-	80	2,030	390	2,420
Community Colleges									
Headcount	10,915	-	10,915	570	-	570	11,485	-	11,485
Public									
Headcount	93,126	16,941	110,067	9,804	4,190	13,994	102,930	21,131	124,061
Private Junior									
Headcount	4,225	-	4,225	1,685	-	1,685	5,910	-	5,910
Private Senior									
Headcount	19,960	1,590	21,550	17,610	2,875	20,485	37,570	4,465	42,035
Private									
Headcount	24,185	1,590	25,775	19,295	2,875	22,170	43,480	4,465	47,945
Statewide Total									
Headcount	117,311	18,531	135,842	29,099	7,065	36,164	146,410	25,596	172,006
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Headcount	455	370	825	225	265	490	680	635	1,315

*Includes High School Students.

FIGURE 2. TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, FALL 1964-74 ACTUAL AND FALL 1975-79 PROJECTED

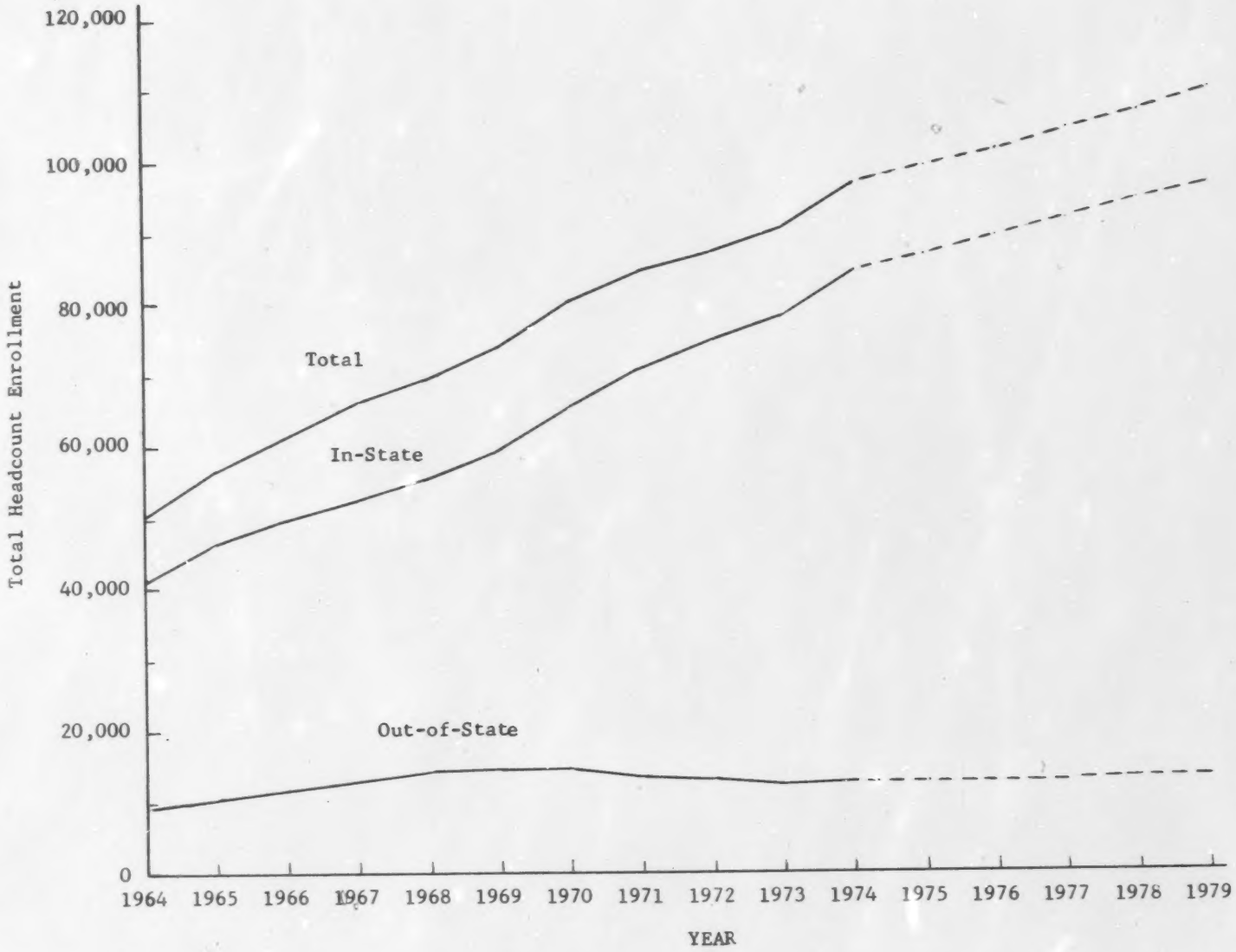


TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS WITH LONG RANGE PLAN (LRP) PROJECTIONS, 1975-79

INSTITUTION	1974 ACTUAL	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
				Inst.	LRP	Inst.	LRP	Inst.	LRP
Appalachian									
Undergraduate	7,160	7,160	7,280	7,243	7,370	7,387	7,460	7,495	7,550
Graduate	854	865	910	1,140	1,025	1,190	1,140	1,240	1,250
Total	8,014	8,025	8,190	8,383	8,395	8,577	8,600	8,735	8,800
East Carolina									
Undergraduate	9,857	10,015	10,120	10,191	10,415	10,279	10,710	10,366	11,000
Graduate	1,484	1,490	1,505	1,409	1,540	1,421	1,570	1,434	1,600
Total	11,341	11,505	11,625	11,600	11,955	11,700	12,280	11,800	12,600
Elizabeth City[1]									
Total	1,266	1,290	1,315	1,355	1,360	1,479	1,405	1,656	1,450
Fayetteville[1]									
Total	1,848	1,890	1,935	2,054	2,010	2,153	2,080	2,244	2,150
N.C. A and T									
Undergraduate	4,164	4,180	4,235	4,417	4,360	4,511	4,480	4,607	4,600
Graduate	773	690	695	885	765	938	830	994	900
Total	4,937	4,870	4,930	5,302	5,125	5,449	5,310	5,601	5,500
N.C. Central[2]									
Undergraduate	3,589	3,480	3,560	3,565	3,675	3,636	3,785	3,709	3,900
Graduate	802	820	830	832	855	849	880	866	900
Total	4,391	4,300	4,390	4,397	4,530	4,485	4,665	4,575	4,800
N.C. School of the Arts[1]									
High School	195	192	200	205	205	225	225	225	225
Undergraduate	379	375	375	415	385	431	390	458	400
Total	574	567	575	620	590	656	615	683	625
N.C. State University									
Undergraduate	13,116	13,675	13,875	15,370	14,250	15,595	14,625	15,822	15,000
Graduate	2,635	2,845	3,030	3,456	3,200	3,638	3,365	3,779	3,530
Total	15,751	16,520	16,905	18,826	17,450	19,233	17,990	19,601	18,530

TABLE 25 (Cont.). SUMMARY OF FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS WITH LONG RANGE PLAN (LRP) PROJECTIONS, 1975-79

INSTITUTION	1974 ACTUAL	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
				Inst.	LRP	Inst.	LRP	Inst.	LRP
Pembroke[3]									
Total	1,865	1,895	1,895	1,946	1,930	2,003	1,965	2,072	2,000
UNC-Asheville[1]									
Total	1,126	1,180	1,215	1,488	1,275	1,597	1,340	1,705	1,400
UNC-Chapel Hill									
Undergraduate	13,759	13,653	13,707	13,719	13,719	13,741	13,741	13,765	13,765
Graduate	6,193	6,320	6,416	6,494	6,494	6,556	6,556	6,611	6,611
Total	19,952	19,973	20,123	20,213	20,213	20,297	20,297	20,376	20,376
UNC-Charlotte[2]									
Undergraduate	5,631	6,000	6,425	6,693	6,765	7,094	7,110	7,449	7,450
Graduate	1,025	1,145	1,205	1,254	1,255	1,330	1,300	1,396	1,350
Total	6,656	7,145	7,630	7,947	8,020	8,424	8,410	8,845	8,800
UNC-Greensboro[1]									
Undergraduate	6,331	6,615	6,815	6,782	7,025	7,025	7,240	7,200	7,450
Graduate	2,428	2,590	2,910	3,855	3,105	4,199	3,300	4,639	3,500
Total	8,759	9,205	9,725	10,637	10,130	11,244	10,540	11,839	10,950
UNC-Wilmington									
Total	2,850	3,030	3,200	3,345	3,335	3,510	3,465	3,652	3,600
Western Carolina[2]									
Undergraduate	5,007	5,230	5,325	5,269	5,385	5,380	5,440	5,492	5,500
Graduate	927	900	1,020	1,010	1,050	1,032	1,075	1,053	1,100
Total	5,934	6,130	6,345	6,279	6,435	6,412	6,515	6,545	6,600
Winston-Salem									
Total	1,962	1,980	2,025	1,985	2,085	2,085	2,140	2,200	2,200
UNC Total									
Undergraduate	79,910	81,643	83,300	85,837	85,344	87,906	87,376	89,892	89,415
Graduate	17,121	17,656	18,524	20,335	19,289	21,153	20,016	22,012	20,741
Total	97,031	99,299	101,824	106,172	104,633	109,059	107,392	111,904	110,156
High School	195	199	200	205	205	225	225	225	225

TABLE 25(Cont.).SUMMARY OF FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS WITH LONG RANGE PLAN (LRP) PROJECTIONS, 1975-79

INSTITUTION	1974 ACTUAL	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 Inst.	1977-78 LRP	1978-79 Inst.	1978-79 LRP	1979-80 Inst.	1979-80 LRP
Military Centers									
Undergraduate	1,928	1,834	1,854	-	1,900	-	1,960	-	2,030
Graduate	265	364	364	-	370		380	-	390
Total	2,193	2,198	2,218	-	2,270	-	2,340	-	2,420
Community Colleges									
Total	9,414	10,040	10,450	-	10,785	-	11,095	-	11,485
Public									
Undergraduate	91,252	93,517	95,604	-	98,029	-	100,431	-	102,930
Graduate	17,386	18,020	18,888	-	19,659	-	20,396	-	21,131
Total	108,638	111,537	114,492	-	117,688	-	120,827	-	124,061
Private Junior									
Undergraduate	6,060	5,910	5,910	-	5,910	-	5,910	-	5,910
Private Senior									
Undergraduate	37,149	37,570	37,570	-	37,570	-	37,570	-	37,570
Graduate	4,488	4,465	4,465	-	4,465	-	4,465	-	4,465
Total	41,637	42,035	42,035	-	42,035	-	42,035	-	42,035
Private									
Undergraduate	43,209	43,480	43,480	-	43,480	-	43,480	-	43,480
Graduate	4,488	4,465	4,465	-	4,465	-	4,465	-	4,465
Total	47,697	47,945	47,945	-	47,945	-	47,945	-	47,945
Statewide									
Undergraduate	134,461	136,997	139,084	-	141,509	-	143,911	-	146,410
Graduate	21,874	22,485	23,353	-	24,124	-	24,861	-	25,596
Total	156,335	159,482	162,437	-	165,633	-	168,772	-	172,006
Bible Colleges & Theological Seminary									
Undergraduate	692	680	680	-	680	-	680	-	680
Graduate	651	635	635	-	635	-	635	-	635
Total	1,343	1,315	1,315	-	1,315	-	1,315	-	1,315

[1]Headcount derived from FTE projections provided by institution.
[2]Partitioning of institutional total projections between graduate and undergraduate based on relative partitioning of 1976-77 budgeted enrollment.
[3]Institution did not provide projections.

IV. Summary

The extent of future growth of enrollments in North Carolina colleges and universities will be greatly influenced by the number of students graduating from high schools within the state. More specifically, the growth of the potential pool of college students, the six-year cumulative high school graduates, will play a dominant role in the growth of in-state college enrollments. This pool will reach a high in 1976, remain about level until 1982, and then will start decreasing moderately for the duration of the planning period (see Table 2). The numbers from this pool that will enroll in college depends, of course, on many factors such as student costs, students' ability to finance the cost of education, availability of financial aid, military service draft policies, etc. All of these factors are considered implicitly in the assumptions concerning the going rate ratios. For instance, the projected ratio of in-state enrollment to six-year cumulative high school graduates given in Table 16 is predicated on a continuation of past trends, reflecting the prevailing conditions during the past decade. If these assumptions be true, a leveling off of enrollments can be expected during the mid-eighties (see Table 18). Under less optimistic going rate assumptions (Series B and C), enrollments can be expected to level off at an earlier date, around 1980, and a decrease can be anticipated thereafter for the remainder of the planning period.

In summary, the highlights of this study are:

-Changes in college enrollments are to a large extent a reflection of the 18-23 extended college age population.

-The 18-23 extended college age population as measured by six-year cumulative high school graduates will reach a peak of 415,900 in 1976 and will decrease to around 359,100 by 1990 (13.7% decrease)

-The college going rate as measured by the ratio of in-state enrollment to six-year cumulative high school graduates has increased from .241 in 1965 to .295 in 1974 (.054 points in 10 years). All other measures of college going rate (ratio of entering freshmen to high school graduates, and ratio of total enrollment to 18-21 college age population) indicate that North Carolina is substantially behind the national average.

-If the going rate trends established during the past decade continue, the total in-state going rate ratio can be expected to be around .33 in 1979-80 compared to .295 in 1974. Total in-state enrollment in 1979 can thus be expected to be around 136,700 (a 12% increase over 1974). Total enrollment is expected to be around 173,300, or about 10% larger than the statewide enrollment in 1974.

-A leveling off of total enrollment can be expected by the mid-eighties when the six-year cumulative high school graduate pool will have dropped to about the same level as experienced in 1969. Increasing in-state going rates, however, are expected to keep total enrollments from dropping until the early to mid-eighties.

In using the projections presented in this document, it should be remembered that such projections are not intended to be an accurate prediction of what will happen in the future. They are nothing more nor less than statistical or numerical estimates of what would happen if certain trends continue and if certain more or less reasonable assumptions should turn out to be true. Thus, these projections represent the results of combining judgment and common sense with objective data and numerical methods. As a result, care must be exercised in their use, and attempts should be made on a regular and continuing basis to take account of additional experience as well as any changes in the assumptions on which the present projections are based.